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All modern conveniences.
Electric light throughout house and
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NUMEROUS FARMS

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150 ACRES OF WOODLAND.

The whole extending to

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First-rate PHEASANT SHOOT-ING and TWO MILES OF FISHING IN THE RIVER DOVE (both banks.)

THE WHOLE PROPERTY HAS BEEN WELL MAINTAINED AND IS IN PERFECT ORDER.

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Extending to an area of about 1,158 ACRES.

THE MANSION was built in 1904 in the Elizabethan style at a cost of over £100,000 an d

STANDS IN A PARK 500ft. above sea level with beautiful views to the south.

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GARAGE FOR SIX CARS. STABLING for nine HORSES Laundry. Chauffeur's cottage.

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TWO LODGES.

INEXPENSIVE

PLEASURE GROUNDS

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LOVELY OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE with highly ornamented and funbered nark and grounds of the stands in beautifully pedimented front, well app red park and grounds of 50 ACRES.

 ${\rm HOUSE}$ contains eleven bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, two rooms: stabling and garage.

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(BORDERS OF).
NEAR SMALL TOWN AND STATION. 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, seeluded in beautifully timbered park of 34 ACRES.

Contains nine bedroems, three bathrooms, three reception rooms and billiard it; parquet floors to nearly all rooms and lavatory basins in most bedrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Long drive with lodge; garage and stabling, model cottage and laundry; tennis other lawns, walled fruit garden, and most productive orehard.

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SALE OF HUNTING BOX WITH GOOD STABLING, se to two well-known meets of the Duke of Beaufort's, viz., the Mermaid, Christian Malford, and Swallet Gate.

WILTS

One-and-a-half miles Dauntsey Station, six-and-a-half miles from Chippenham.

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Also a separate Lot, two good cottages, with gardens of nearly HALF-AN-ACRE. The above is for SALE Privately, or by AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Chippenham, on Thursday, November 26th, at 4 p.a. Auctioneers, Messrs. Nicholas, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W. 1, and Reading. Solicitors, Messrs. SPEECHLY, MUMFORD & CRAIG, 10, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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Fifteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, hall and three reception roo STABLING FOR EIGHT. GARAGE. TWO GOOD COTTAGES GROUNDS AND GARDEN OF FIVE ACRES.
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REPLICA OF A XVITH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE,



ON HIGH GROUND, WITH FRONTAGE OF A THIRD OF A MILE TO THE RACE COURSE, AND PRIVATE GATE THERETO.

The House has had about £8,000 spent upon it within the last few years, and is now fitted with all modern conveniences, including electric light, an electric passenger lift, five bathrooms, and central heating; is in first-class order and most attractive in every way.

HALLS, DRAWING ROOM OPENING TO PAVED TERRACE AND VERANDAH, LIBRARY. DINING ROOM, VERY HANDSOME SALOON OR DANCING ROOM 36ft. by 27ft. INTO BAY, COMPLETE OFFICES, FIVE BATHROOMS, AND SIXTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

Stabling, garage, lodge, two cottag

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS.

GRASS AND HARD TENNIS COURTS, GRAND OLD AVENUE WALK ADJOINING THE HEATH, EXCELLENT KITCHEN GARDES, WELL-TIMBERED PARK, WOODLANDS, ETC.

33 ACRES IN ALL.

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THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. I.

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TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

GRAVEL SOIL.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

occupying a pleasant, secluded position on rising ground, and enjoying wide views extending for many miles.



The House contains hall, billiard and three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms and offices.

Entrance lodge.

GARAGE AND STABLING. Chauffeur's rooms.

WELL-KEPT PLEASURE GROUNDS, containing many specimen trees and shrubs, and including tennis lawn, wilderness walks and partly walled fruit garden with heated glasshouses, good paddock; in all about

SIX ACRES.

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ONE MILE FROM VIRGINIA WATER STATION (S. RY.). 45 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF 76 ACRES,



comprising a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE overlooking a broad lake and standing in a well imbered park commanding beautiful views; vestibule, central hall, billiard and five ecception rooms, loggia, boudoir, 25 bed and dressing rooms, seven bathrooms, and ample filees.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Telephone: Garages. Stabling and farmbuildings. Three cottages and chauffeur's flat.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are of unusual beauty; park and pastureland with lake of four acres. Soil—principally sand and gravel.

GOLF AT SUNNINGDALE, ST. GEORGE'S HILL (five miles) and WENTWORTH

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THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM SUNNINGDALE GOLF LINKS

CLOSE TO THE NEW WENTWORTH CLUB.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD,

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, IN PERFECT ORDER, STANDING ON GRAVEL SOIL, 300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.



IT IS APPROACHED BY A CARRIAGE DRIVE, AND CONTAINS:

Lounge hall, panelled dining and smoking rooms, billiard room, panelled boudoir, lounge opening to grounds, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER. GAS.
FOR THREE CARS. CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT. STABL TELEPHONE.ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. STABLING FOR SEVERAL HORSES. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, tennis and croquet lawns, rose pergola, shrubbery walks, walled kitchen garden, vinery, greenhouse; in all about

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(For continuation of advertisements see page viii.)



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ON THE HILLS.

"STEVENTON MANOR,"
BETWEEN BASINGSTOKE AND WINCHESTER.

THIS VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT 1,960 ACRES,

forming one of the best pheasant shoots in the district, and with excellent partridge ground.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE,

occupying a very fine situation, nearly 500ft. above sea, with lovely views. Good stabling. Garages. Ample cottages.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS, with old yew hedges, etc. Farms let.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,

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THE FINEST POSITION IN THE COUNTY.

500ft. above the sea, commanding in the south-east and north-west a magnificent range of views.

CHARMING HOUSE,

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER AND VERY WELL FITTED.

Oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eleven bed and sing rooms, three fitted bathrooms, etc.

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, with tennis and croquet lawns, yew hedges, rose garden, etc.

GARAGE AND THREE COTTAGES.

35 OR 200 ACRES.

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

"FRAMEWOOD," STOKE POGES.

FOR SALE.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 200 ACRES,

with A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE, well placed on gravel soil about 250ft. above sea. Panelled lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, eighteen bedrooms, five baths, and complete offices.

Stabling.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. Home farm.

COMPANY'S WATER. Ample cottages.

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CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS.

WITH WIDE TERRACES, LAWNS, ORNAMENTAL WATER, ETC.

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TO BE LET ON LEASE.

A FINE WISTARIA-CLAD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, charmingly situated on high ground with south aspect, commanding extensive views

APPROACHED BY AVENUE DRIVE WITH LODGE ENTRANCE.

Marble paved hall, four reception, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bath-rooms, ground floor offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. EXCELL...

STABLING. GARAGES. RANGE O.

SARMERY. TWO COTTAGES. EXCELLENT DECORATIVE REPAIR. RANGE OF GLASS.

RICHLY TIMBERED PARK OF

184 ACRES.

OR WOULD BE LET WITH LESS LAND.

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TAUNTON

to this important town with its excellent sporting and social facilities.

GOLF AND POLO, TWO MILES.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

ling on high ground with south aspect and delightful views.

Hall, three or four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, day and night nurseries, servants' hall, etc.

Main water and drainage. Telephone.

winded gardens and grounds, partly walled kitchen gar-glasshouse; stabling and garage accommodation and excellent paddocks; in all about

TEN ACRES.

Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,709.)



45 MINUTES FROM TOWN. HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS.

Just in the market. FOR SALE,

CHARMING XIIITH CENTURY HOUSE irst-rate order, containing oak-panelled hall, three recep, seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; electric light, ohone: also

telephone; also
EXTENSIVE MODEL FARMBUILDINGS,
the home of a well-known pedigree herd.

THREE COTTAGES, etc.; together with about
130 ACRES (mostly pasture). (14,674.)

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BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE approached by two carriage drives with two lodges through a beautifully timbered

SMALL DEER PARK.

Entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, billiard room, ten principal bedrooms, three bathrooms, five servants' bedrooms, etc.; electric light.

PARTICULARLY CHARMING GROUNDS, walled kitchen garden, orchard, woodland walks; excellent home farm, etc.

32 OR 134 ACRES

ome farm, etc.
32 OR 134 ACRES.
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NEAR BASINGSTOKE ONLY ONE HOUR BY RAIL FROM TOWN.
FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE FIGURE, A
CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

approached by a carriage drive, facing south and con good views.

Four reception,
Billiard room,
To twelve bedrooms,
Three bathrooms.
Splendid stabling and garage, cottage.

Well-timbered grounds with tennis and croquet lawns, rbaceous and wild gardens, kitchen garden, orchard and cellent pasture.

30 OR 60 ACRES.

GOOD HUNTING. GOLF NEAR. Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14710.)



BERKS AND OXON BORDERS. Favourite district, just over an hour of Town

MODERN RESIDENCE.

Standing on rising ground on gravel soil.

Three reception, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms.

Electric light. Telephone.

Stabling, garage, excellent farmbuildings and two cottages.

Beautifully timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, chards, pasture, etc.; in all about

40 ACRES.

With three-quarters of a mile river frontage.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,712.)



ONE HOUR NORTH OF TOWN. CHARMING ELIZABETHAN HOUSE. taining a wealth of beautiful old carved oak. Hall, three reception, ten bedrooms, bathroom, modern myeniences; garage, stabling and cottage.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GROUNDS.

TEN ACRES. BARGAIN PRICE.
Sole Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,435.)

BUCKS

High up on the Chiltern Hills, within easy daily reach of Town.

FOR SALE, A VERY FINE SPECIMEN OF A

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, dernised and offering every modern c

Lounge hall,
Four reception,
Eleven bedrooms,
Three bathrooms.

Excellent water,
Telephone,
Gas,
Modern drainage.

Small farmery.

GARDENS OF GREAT BEAUTY and well-timbered pastureland of either

8 OR 26 ACRES. GOLF NEAR. GOOD HUNTING DISTRICT Agents, Messrs, OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,449.



HERTFORDSHIRE HILLS

FOR SALE,
THIS CHARMING HOUSE,

standing nearly 500ft. up with south beautiful panoramic views across the

70 ACRE PARK.
which it is approached by a carriage drive with lodge at entrance.

Four reception rooms, Music room, Thirteen bedrooms, Three bathrooms,

Ample stabling and garage, coachman's cottage and laundry.

FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Partly walled kitchen garden, orchard, glasshouses, etc.
Inspected and recommended by Messrs. OSBORN and
MERCER, as above. (13,402.)

BUCKS (close to station and about an hour from Town)

—Attractive RESIDENCE, with south aspect and modern conveniences; lounge, three reception, eight bedrooms, etc. garage; delightful well-timbered gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddock, etc TWO ACRES.

TWO ACRES.

It three miles from important market town, two hours from London by rail).—Attractive RESIDENCE of three reception, nine bedrooms, etc.; acetylene gas, Company's water; stabling and garage; well-timbered grounds, walled-in garden, orchard and rich pastureland. FOURTEEN ACRES (M 1229.) WILTS (abo £3.000

pastureand FOURTEEN ACKES (M12 30 MINUTES' RAIL. Three reception, six or seven bedrooms, bathrooms, etc.; electric light, Compa water, main drainage, garage, chauffe rooms, pretty grounds, tennis lawns, ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. (M 1222.) SURREY. £3,000.

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACKES. (M 1222.)
400FT. UP, SOUTH ASPECT.
Old-fashloned RESIDENCE: three reception, seven beforoms, etc.; Company's water, main drainage, telephone; garage; tastefully disposed grounds and gardens, etc. £2,750 with one-and-a-half acres, £3,000 five acres, and £4,500 with sixteen acres and two cottages. (M 1189.) SUSSEX.

two cottages. (M 1189.)

NORFOLK.
Three miles from excellent market town.—
Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, facing south; three reception, study, ten bed and servants' accommodation; electric light, central heating, telephone, modern drainage; stabiling, two garages; attractive grounds. etc. ELEVEN ACRES. Also 180-ACRE FARM. £3,750. (M 1219.) £2,150 ELEVEN

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE WITH FARM OF 200 ACRES.

BERKSHIRE

be SOLD, with possession, an exceptional Property, rising about 200 ACRES of highly farmed land (princomprising a cipally grass).

CHARMINGLY SITUATED RESIDENCE

of eight bedrooms, together with a MAGNIFICENT SET OF BUILDINGS,

probably unsurpassed in the county. Four cottages. At present the owner keeps a large herd of dairy cows and the milk is retailed locally, representing a valuable goodwill. The Property is also ideally adapted for the purposes of pedigree stock.

Would be Sold, if desired, at a price to include tenant rights and the whole of the valuable live and dead stock.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (A 204.

WEST SUSSEX.



autiful position with south aspect, and stending to Chanctonbury Ring.

CHARMING OLD HOUSE,

with Horsham stone roof, old oak beams, etc. Restored, modernised and in perfect order. 250ft. up. Sandy soil.

Hall, three well-proportioned reception rooms, five principal bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, two bathrooms and excellent offices, with servants' hall.

and excellent omecs, with servants hall.

Stabling and capital range of buildings; gardener's bungalow
and superior cottage.

Charming gardens in keeping with the house, kitchen
garden, sound pasture and about THIRTEEN ACRES of
valuable GRASS ORCHARDING in full bearing, in all over

50 ACRES.
SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,593.)

BETWEEN ANDOVER AND SALISBURY

BETWEEN ANDOVER AND SALISBURY XVITE CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.

A picturesque structure, with mullioned windows, completely redecorated and little with electric light and other modera conveniences.

Spacious hall with fine old staircase, three reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and usual offices.

Stabling for six. Accommodation for four cars.

TERRACED GARDENS,

Walled kitchen garden and paddock. 600-ACRE FARM adjoining can be purchased. SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above

ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER HOURS' RAIL FROM LONDON.

LONDON.
SOMERSET
About five miles from a first-class town.
TO BE SOLD,
A CHARMING OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, etc., and standing at an altitude of 360FT. with SOUTH ASPECT and SPLENDID VIEWS, in WELL MATURED GROUNDS AND GARDENS, studded with fine old trees; pasture and woodland; stabling fine old trees; pasture and woodle and garage. £4,800 WITH 40 ACRES

More land adjoining could probably be purchased, Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,610.)



SUSSEX. unbridge Wells and Eastbourn Midway between Tu 300ft. up. Hall, three reception, six bedrooms; electric light, Comany's water, telephone; sandstone subsoil.

Stabling.

Lodge.

Garage.

pany's water, telephone; sandstone subsoil. Garage.

Stabling. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,
woodland dell, ornamental pond and stream, pasture, etc. 20 ACRES.

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (14,083.)

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams:
" Selaniet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see page vi.)



QUITE UNIQUE NEW FOREST

Occupying an unrivalled position amidst delightful surroundings and affording Ideal conditions at Beaulieu for Yachting and Fishing.

Ideal conditions at Beaulieu for Yachting and Fishing.

TO BE SOLD, THIS PERFECT MODERN RESIDENCE,

"THE RINGS," BEAULIEU.

The extremely picturesque House is approached by drive and contains delightful hall, four spacious reception rooms, intereen bedrooms, three bathrooms and complete domestic offices.

Central heating. Telephone. Electric light. Admirably planned and in perfect order throughout.

Two large garages. Stabling. Cottage. Outbuildings. Including tennis lawn, rose walk, kitchen garden, lawn, golf, ornamental trees and shrubs, small lake; in all over

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

rrubs, small lake; in all over

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

The House is placed in a setting of great beauty with wonderful distant views.

Inspected and highly recommended by the Agents.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H 32,074.)



STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FROM INSPECTION.

FRENSHAM, SURREY on sand. Delightful views to Hindhead. Nicely she

views to I

AT A REDUCED PRICE.—To be SOLD, a HOUSE of considerable character and picturesque elevation, and having

Company's electric lighting and water installed.

It contains nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, good hall, three reception is, servants' hall and very good offices and cellarage.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS OF THREE ACRES.

part natural woodland, tennis lawn and orchard, and good range of stabling, garage, and capital suite of rooms.

Owner's Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (8 6376.)



SUSSEX AND KENT BORDERS

Near the beautiful Ashdown Forest, in the heart of the country, 400ft. up, with extensive views.

FOR SALE, a picturesque HOUSE, having hall, three reception rooms, ante-room, eight bed and dressing

TWO GARAGES, OUTBUILDINGS, PIGGERIES.

Electric light. Company's water.

Grounds, orchard, and meadow of

NINE ACRES,

Two tennis courts, kitchen garden, etc.
Full details of .

Hampton & Sons 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

(K 33,765.)

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

The

HIGHEST, HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE SITE for a Professional or Business Man.

Adjoining the summit of

HAMPSTEAD HEATH

and close to Tube Station.

TO BE SOLD,

HISTORIC GEORGIAN RESIDENCE LINKED WITH THE ANNALS OF THE SENIOR SERVICE.

Hall, three or four reception rooms, loggia, Eleven bedrooms and loggia or open air bedroom, Three bathrooms; excellent offices; central heating.

PANORAMIC VIEWS. GOOD GARAGE.

ENTRANCING OLD-WORLD GARDENS, tennis lawn, sunk rose garden, Greek Temple.

TEMPTING PRICE. Particulars from the SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON & SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath Street, Hampstead (Tel. Hampstead 2727), and 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



BORDERS OF

KENT AND SUSSEX
In delightful rural district, few minutes from village venient for main line station,

renient for main line station.

ONLY £4,200

ONLY £4,200

is asked for the Freehold of this well-appointed RESIDENCE on which a good deal of money has recently been expended. Lounge hall, four or five reception, eight bedrooms, dressing room, bath (h. and c.), and the usual offices.

Electric light. Main votare. Central heating.

Separate tot veter supply.

Very pleasant grounds of about SIX ACRES with flower garden, tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden and three-and-a-half acres of pasture.

STABLING. COTTAGE. GARAGE.

Apply

Apply
Hampton & Sons, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.
(c 39,129.



HERTS

ACTUALLY ADJOINING THE STANMORE GOLF LINKS. OVERLOOKING DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY.

£5,900, FREEHOLD.

A DMIRABLY PLANNED AND EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE, in very enviable position. Contains hall, study, three reception rooms, excellent and complete offices, eight bed, two dressing, two bathrooms.

STUDIO OR BILLIARD ROOM. Electric light. Main water, gas and drainage. Well-shaded grounds, two double tennis courts, kitchen garden, orchard. OVER TWO ACRES.

Inspected and highly recommended. HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

(M 9482.)



PRICE ONLY £8,000, FREEHOLD.

BUCKS

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL LITTLE PLACES at present in the market, with picturesque gardens, orchards, and parkland, in all over

26 ACRES.

Two-and-a-half miles station. Lovely position. 325ft. up.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW TO SOUTH.

The old-fashioned Residence, with long carriage drive approach, contains ten and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, two staircases, lounge hall, three charming ption rooms, complete offices, with servants' hall, and butler's bedroom. GARAGE, STABLING, FARMERY, LODGE AND TWO COTTAGES.

Hampton & Sons, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

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GIDDY & GIDDY

LONDON.

WINCHESTER.

Telephone: Winchester 394.

TO YACHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

ON THE BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

500 YARDS FRONTAGE TO A NAVIGABLE RIVER WITH PRIVATE JETTY.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE, in a delightful situation with south aspect and pretty views, contains

Lounge hall, 21ft. by 18ft., Eight bedrooms, Four reception rooms,

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. CO.'S WATER. TELEPHONE.

Two excellent cottages, one having four bedrooms, two sitting rooms, and bathroom. Garage.

DELIGHTFUL AND BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with tennis lawn, rock garden, kitchen and fruit gardens; in all about TWELVE ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, OR BY AUCTION AT AN EARLY DATE.

Full particulars of the Sole Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1, and Winchester.



WITHIN THREE MILES OF OXFORD

REMARKABLY HEALTHY AND BRACING SITUATION.

THIS BEAUTIFUL OLD XIVTH CENTURY RESIDENCE, recently renovated regardless of cost. It retains all its old-world features and has a wealth of oak beams, panelling, flooring, and characteristic latticed windows, also the original roof.

has a wealth of oak beams, panelling, flooring, and characteristic latticed windows, also the original roof.

Entrance hall, three reception rooms, six principal bad and dressing rooms, three servants' bedrooms, THREE BATHROOMS.

LAVATORY BASINS IN ALL BEDROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT.

Double garage. Hard tennis court. Kitchen garden.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS LAID OUT BY AN EMINENT ARCHITECT; extending in all to about

THIRTEEN ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

CONVENIENT FOR THE COAST AND UNDER 50 MINUTES FROM LONDON, FOR SALE, exceptionally comfortable RESIDENCE in delightful situation amidst well-timbered parklands; billiard and three reception rooms, ten bed, three bathrooms, usual offices.

AMPLE GARAGE AND STABLING. FARMBUILDINGS. OLD-WORLD PLEASURE GROUNDS, extensive lawns, flower and kitchen

LOW PRICE WITH 9 OR 51 ACRES. Agents, GIDDY & GIDDY, 39A, Maddox Street, W. 1.

Auctioneers, Estate Agents.

Established 1832. hone: 1210 Bristo

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

Offices: 38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.



AT VERY REDUCED PRICE.

BETWEEN EXETER AND TAUNTON.

THIS CHARMING OLD - FASHIONED (STANDARD)

WIEWS; one mile from station, church (R.C. and Anglican) and telegraph; electric light, central heating; four reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms (h. and c.); home farm, two cottages, stabling, garage, and about 33 ACRES.

First-rate fishing.

Hunting and shooting.

First-rate fishing. Hunting and shooting Inspected and strongly recommended. (17,046.)



DEVON (one-and-a-half miles from station, and near Tavistock; on the fringe of the moors and in a part noted for its TROUT FISHING, ROUGH SHOOT-ING and HUNTING).—This picturesque and granite-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, facing south, commanding wonderful views and in perfect order; three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms (h. and c.); electric light; stabling, garage, and about

SEVEN AORES,
including tennis court, kitchen garden, pastureland, etc.

including tennis court, kitchen garden, pastureland, etc.

PRICE ONLY £3,000. (16,340.)



PRICE £1,900 WITH SIX ACRES.

OMERSET (close to Dorset borders; midway between Taunton and the coast).—This very attractive old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE of two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), together with useful outbuildings and six acres, including lawns, walled kitchen garden, orcharding and pasture; gas, main drainage; station, one mile; R.C. and Anglican Churches within easy reach. Price £1,400 for House and grounds only. (17,230.)

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

CHESHIRE

25 miles from Manchester, 43 from Liverpool and twelve miles from Crewe. ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of

ATTRAUTIVE RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of 2,200 ACRES (or might be divided and Sold with 800 acres), known as SOMERFORD PARK, CONGLETON. Farms and cottages well tenanted and let. SUBSTANTIAL MANSION, standing in finely timbered park with pleasant grounds and walled kitchen garden. The House is in good repair and contains six reception rooms, shilliard room, seventeen bedrooms and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, fifteen servants' bedrooms and ample offices.

EXCELLENT PARTRIDGE AND PHEASANT SHOOTING AND TWO MILES OF FISHING.

VACANT POSSESSION.

For further particulars, apply A. B. BIGGS, Land Agent, Eaton, Congleton.

TO LOVERS OF REALLY OLD HOUSES.

SUSSEX AND HANTS (Borders, near Emsworth).—
Valuable and absolutely unique old COTTAGE of historical interest; solidly built of brick and fall of old oak;
contains four upstairs bedrooms; stands in picturesque surroundings in grounds of two acres (more available) with
orchard and buildings, surrounded by moat. Frontage to
by-road. Price 25,500.—Full information, photos, etc., of
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FOR SALE.

GUERNSEY ESTATE, about 37 acres, Freehold.
dairy, stables; heated greenhouses, garden, beautiful avenue,
fields and meadows; electric light; owner retiring, would
accept £27,000, or nearest reasonable offer. Early possession.

H. H. RANDALL, 6, Court Row, Guernsey.

DOURNEMOUTH (close to).—To LET, Unfurnished, first floor self-contained FLAT, house standing in own grounds; two large sitting rooms, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen; electric light and gas; four attics; \$100; good fishing and yachting; two minutes from lakes and ses.—EICKETTS, 58, Parkstone Road, Poole.

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Telephone 21.

NEAR TO A

STATION.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

GUDGEON & SONS

WINCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

Telegrams "Gudgeons."

FOUR MILES FROM WINCHESTER



Apply Gudgeon & Sons, Winchester. (Folio 718.)

PICTURESQUE RURAL DISTRICT.

OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bedrooms, bathroom, two boxrooms, servants' hall and complete domestic offices; electric light, Company's water and gas; well-timbered grounds with tennis court, etc.; good cottage, stabling and garage. The garden is inexpensive to maintain, and the Property is mainly pastureland. Total area about 10½ ACRES.

PRICE £4,000.

PRICE £4.000. Open to offer.

HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE near main line station (Waterloo about 45 minutes). Three reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, usual domestic offices.

COMPANY'S WATER AND GAS.

Delightful garden with conservatory; total area about ONE ACRE.

PRICE £1,500.
Apply Gudgeon & Sons, Winchester.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE IN MINIATURE.

HAMPSHIRE.

COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE containing four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, complete domestic offices with servants' hall.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND MODERN APPLIANCES THROUGHOUT.
Stabling and garage, three cottages; well-timbered park and woodlands of about
105 ACRES.
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WHATLEY, HILL & CO.

AGENTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES.

24, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W. 1

ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE SURREY HILLS



THE HOUSE, GARDEN FRONT

EIGHT-AND-A-HALF MILES

FROM

GUILDFORD.



THE DRAWING ROOM.



THE HALL;

TO BE SOLD, by Private Treaty, at a very reasonable price, this well-known COUNTRY SEAT, occupying one of the most delightful positions in the Home Court'es. The whole Property has been maintained in perfect repair, and without being expensive to maintain provides all the attractions and conveniences of a Country Home of distinction. The House, part of which dates back to the XVI. century, was reconstructed in 1907 under the supervision of Six Reginald Blomfield, R.A. It is approached by a long carriage drive with a lodge at the entrance and is surrounded by the gardens and park. Among the many features are the large hall, which is finely panelled and extends to the roof, and the library which is specially fitted to hold a valuable collection of books. Drawing room, stingly, billiard room, and small chapel (not consecrated), 23 bed and dressing rooms, splendid offices, and all the accommodation and fittings required in a house of this character. Modern electric light and central heating plants, main water and gas, perfect drainage; very charming gardens with lily ponds, flower garden, lawns, and excellent kitchen garden; good stables, garages, and cottages. Adjoining is an interesting old Elizabethan Farmhouse, with the necessary buildings and land, and which is now farmed as the home farm. The total area available is 130 ACRES, but the House would be Sold with a smaller area if required. There is probably no finer house for sale in the country, and the figure asked is so extremely moderate as to bring the property within reach of any purchaser requiring a house of this character.



GENERAL VIEW OF HOUSE FROM LAWN

Full particulars with photographs and plans can be obtained from the Agents, Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL & CO., 24, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W. 1

Telephone Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

"Submit, London."

LONDON.

ASHDOWN FOREST.

FIRST-CLASS GOLF



BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED ESTATE OF 100 OR 300 ACRES.

ANDSOME BLACK-AND-WHITE RESIDENCE, with picturesque gables, original oak beams; almost entirely on two floors; recently the subject of considerable expenditure. Two carriage drives with lodges; MAGNIFICENT POSITION 600FT, AROVE SEA LEVEL, WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS ON ALL SIDES. GALLERIED LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION, CENTRAL OAK STAIRWAY, FIFTEEN BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER. Garages for five cars; HOME PARM, two other farms. CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, rose garden, rock garden; lake of two acres with boathouses, lawns for tennis and croquet, walled kitchen garden, woodland, and heavily timbered small park. GREAT SACRIFICE, PRICE VERY LOW.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

HERTFORDSHIRE HEIGHTS

45 MINUTES' RAIL.

CHARMING OLD-STYLE RESIDENCE, partly creeper-clad and of striking appearance, surrounded by beautifully timbered grounds and parklands of about

28 ACRES.

Approached by carriage drive with lodge entrance; grand position, south aspect, extensive views, 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. Lounge hall 35ft. by 16ft., dining room 22ft. by 20ft., drawing room 32ft. by 16ft., billiard room, library 20ft. by 16ft., norning room, fourteen bedrooms, two bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT, excellent water supply, modern drainage; garage and stabling, cottage, dairy, useful outbuildings; matured pleasure grounds, lawns for tennis and croquet, walled kitchen garden, grass and woodland.

PRICE ASKED, £10,000.

MORE LAND CAN BE HAD. NEAR GOOD GOLF. HUNTING. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

SURREY PINEWOODS

30 MINUTES' RAIL, WONDERFUL FACILITIES FOR GOLF, SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.

OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, built up from an old farm, the material from the original buildings having been utilised. OLD TIMBERING AND ROOF TILES, MANY QUAINT CHARACTERISTICS. Splendid position; south aspect. Square hall, three reception, seven or eight bedrooms, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEATING, TELEPHONE, CO.'S WATER AND GAS, MAIN DRAINAGE.

DELIGHTFUL OLD WALLED GARDEN (originally the farmyard), grass lawn and stone-flagged paths, garden house, kitchen garden, tennis lawn, sunk rose garden and pinewood; full-sized garage, gardener's cottage; in all

THREE ACRES.

For SALE, or to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Photos, Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W. I.

BY ORDER OF THE LATE MOST HON. CANDIDA LOUISE, MARCHIONESS OF TWEEDDALE, C.B.E.



THE DRAWING ROOM.



THE DINING ROOM.

NO. 6, HILL STREET

BERKELEY SQUARE, W.



with an unrivalled suite of reception rooms, tasteful decorations and appointments, and enjoying a quiet situation in the centre of fashion.

THE DIRECT LEASE, held at a ground rent of £183 per annum.

FOR SALE, VACANT POSSESSION.

A low price will now be accepted to close the Estate.



THE ENTRANCE GATES

The Residence possesses EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ENTERTAINING, and affords reception lounge, superb suite of entertaining rooms, three bathrooms, welve or fourteen bedrooms, very complete domestic offices. South aspect, distinctive levation. Central heating.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE GARAGES ADJOINING THE HOUSE. Sole Agents, Curtis & Henson, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS 25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.I. And at Place, Eaton Sq., West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq., 45, Parliament St., Westminster, S.W.

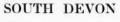
25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.I.

GLOS

IN THE BEST THE COTSWOLDS



THIS BEAUTIFUL XVITH CENTURY STONE-BUILT COTS-WOLD RESIDENCE, modernised and in capital order throughout, contains hall, three reception, bath, eight bed and dressing rooms and usual offices; garage, barn and useful outbuildings; gardens and grounds of about SIXTEEN ACRES. More land can probably be purehased adjoining. For SALE.—Full details from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 7222.)





7,000 GUINEAS.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE in Park; high, yet sheltered position; eighteen bed, three baths, panelled hall, three reception rooms; electric light, central heating; charming gardens.

40 ACRES.
IN EXCELLENT ORDER. THOUSANDS SPENT RECENTLY.

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ONLY £3,250, OR CLOSE OFFER. WOKING. Adjoining common. Station one mile.

WELL-FITTED UP-TO-DATE HOUSE; six bed, bath and two reception rooms.

Electric light and power. Gas. Constant hot water. Electric light and power. Gas. Constant hot water.
NEAR FOUR GOOD GOLF COURSES.
VERY CHARMING GARDEN of more than an ACRE.
Inspected and recommended by George Trollope and
Sons, 23, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1784.)

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE, in excellent order, containing three reception, two bath, nine bedrooms, etc.: situated practically in centre of Estate of over

150 ACRES.

and approached by long drive; stabling, garage, cottage, exceptionally good buildings. FOR SALE, Inspected and confidently recommended by Sole Azents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (c 2733.)

WILTSHIRE

FOR SALE.—A choice RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of 200 ACRES, in a sporting district convenient for junction station on main G.W. Ry, under two hours from Paddington. HOU'SE of character, fifteen bed, etc.; modern conveniences, electric light; lodges, garage, stabling; heavily timbered parklands, inexpensive pleasure grounds; in good order throughout.—Orders to view of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W. 1. Personally inspected and recommended. (3378.)

WEST DORSET.

A BARGAIN.

OLD-FASHIONED STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, in excellent order, containing three reception, nine bed, three baths, etc.; stabling, garage, farmery, two cottages; in all 27 ACRES, and including ONE MILE OF EXCLUSIVE TROUT FISHING.

Illustrated particulars and plan of George Trollope and Sons, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (3928.)

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

WORCS & GLOS BORDERS

High up, near village, two miles from Town and station.

THE RESIDENCE in excellent order throughout, contains three reception, bath, eleven bedrooms and good offices; electric light, excellent water supply; stabling for six, garage, three cottages, farmbuildings; very valuable rastureland; in all about 100 ACRES. Hunting, shooting, fishing, all available. For SALE.—Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (7803.)

£3,750 WITH NINE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. SURREY
Near the Hog's Back; 300ft. up on sandy soil.

Near the Hogs Back; 300th up on sandy soil.

LOW-BUILT MODERN HOUSE: ten bed, bath, three reception rooms; gas, Company's water; garage, stabling, two cottages.

PRETTY GARDENS.

POSSESSION LADY DAY, 1926.
Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and Sons, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1818.)

Grosvenor 3326 & 3327. Established 1886.

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LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,

37, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.1, and 32, High Street, Watford.

Watford 687 and 688.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

Absolutely secluded.

UNIQUE POSITION IN HIGH HERTS.

35 minutes Town.

Can never be overlooked.

Adjoining golf.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE.

Seven bed, bath, three reception.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, TENNIS, ETC. Stabling. Garage.

TO BE SOLD

Inspected. Photos, etc.

XVITH CENTURY MANOR, in 60 acres; 20 miles town, in Herts; two cottages, delightful farmery; six bed, bath, three reception; masses of old oak and panelling

AMERSHAM, in three acres, 500ft, above sea,—To be SOLD, pretty HOUSE; five bed, bath, three reception; garage; electric light; very beautiful gardens, (1958.)

gardens. (1958.)
WHADDON CHASE.—To be SOLD, an old GEORG-IAN HOUSE; six or seven bed, bath, three reception: stabling for seven; electric light; garage; good

staming for seven; electric mint, garage, goods grounds.

BRIGHTON (two miles out, near the Dyke; beautiful views).—Modern well-built HOUSE (not new), and one acre, for SALE; six bed, two baths; every convenience. (7115.)

SURREY HILLS.—To be SOLD, Unfurnished, or Furnished: good city trains; two acres; three reception, billiard or dance room, six bed, dressing and bathrooms; golf five minutes. (£165.)

SOUTH DEVON.—HOUSE OF CHARACTER, and 40 acres; Dartmoor and the coast easy reach; electric light; hunting, shooting and fishing. For SALE at bargain price. (6947.)

URREY (amid beautiful and unspoiled surroundings). For SALE, with 50 or possibly only ten acres, on most favourable terms; three reception, billiard, seven best bed, four baths and four maids' rooms, every modern convenience; lodge and cottages; garage, stabling and farmery.—Apply Perks & LANNING, as above. (6946.)

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HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Branches; Castle Street. Shrewsbury. The Quadrant. Hendon. The Square. Stow-on-the-Wold.
Telephone: Grosvenor 1267 (3 lines).
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"LINDEN HOUSE." BISHOPTON, STRATFORD-ON-AVON A SECLUDED POSITION ONLY ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILES FROM THE TOWN



A WELL-BUILT ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, approached by an avenue of old line trees and carriage drive and containing hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and excellent domestic offices.

Main drainage. Company's gas and water. Telephone.

Stabling for three, two large EXCELLENT WELL-MATURED GAR-DENS AND GROUNDS, including formal garden, walled kitchen garden and paddock; in all about

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Vacant Possession on completion. HUNTING.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE will offer the above Property for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold).

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers at their offices, 2, Mount Street, W. 1.

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AUCTIONEERS, LAND AGENTS & VALUERS,
ASHFORD, KENT; RYE SUSSEX;
HAWKHURST, KENT; AND 2, KING STREET, S.W.1.

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS.
FAVOURITE CRANBROOK DISTRICT: ON HIGH
GROUND, WITH GOOD VIEWS.



THE ABOVE CHARMING OLD ELIZA-three reception, etc.; outbuildings, fine old barn; gardens and productive meadowlands, fine old barn; gardens acr-s. FREEHOLD, \$2,000. POSSESSION. GEERING & COLYER, as above.

Telegrams: London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.I.

Telephone: Grosvenor 2130 2131

NEWMARKET AND ROYSTON (NEAR)

HERTS BORDERS.

OF THE FINEST SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATES IN THE COUNTY, including a

BEAUTIFUL WILLIAM AND MARY MANOR HOUSE.

WELL-TIMBERED PARK-LIKE LANDS down an avenue of limes.

PRETTY GARDENS AND GROUNDS. FIFTEEN COTTAGES and EXCELLENT HOMESTEAD with water laid on.

Cow tyings for 54; 21 boxes and stabling for 20; highly productive land, lying in ring fence, and well roaded, suitable for

A THOROUGHBRED STUD FARM,

IN ALL ABOUT 1,163 ACRES.

Well known as one of the BEST PARTRIDGE SHOOTS IN THE COUNTRY, (525 brace in one day).

FOR SALE, PRICE £21,000.

Particulars of Messrs, John D. Wood & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (40,223.)





SURREY

ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM STATION; JUST OVER 60 MINUTES FROM TOWN,

THIS DELIGHTFULLY PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, of modern Elizabethan character, occupying a beautiful position, commanding wonderful

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, many fitted basins (h. and e.), two bathrooms, oak-panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, compact offices.

GARAGE, STUDIO, ETC.

Company's Water. Electric light. Sand soil. Splendidly maintained.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS ADORNED BY FIR TREES.
SECONDARY RESIDENCE, LET SHORT TERM AT £70.
PLEASURE FARM; in all about
40 ACRES.

FOR SALE, OR HOUSE AND SMALLER AREA MIGHT BE SOLD.

Highly recommended by Sole Agents, Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (20,769.)

SURREY

Fourteen miles of Hyde Park Corner, 25 minutes by express service, one mile station.

IN SPLENDID ORDER.

THIS PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY, standing high on top of a hill, commanding lovely views for many miles, sheltered by thick approached by a lodge entra

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, dancing hall, three reception us, study, compact offices.

Company's gas, electric light and water, main drainage.

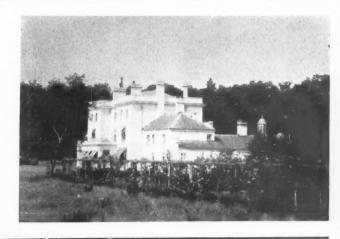
CHARMING OLD GARDENS,

with hard tennis court; garage, etc.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

PRICE £11,000, WITH TEN ACRES. MORE LAND IF DESIRED.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1, who have personally inspected. (20,809.)





SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCE, COUNTRY HOTEL CLUB, SCHOOL, OR INSTITUTION.

SUSSEX

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART.
Brighton twelve miles, Haywards Heath five miles.

EXCEEDINGLY WELL-APPOINTED MANSION, containing 35 bed and dressing, ten bath, five reception rooms, in-

MAGNIFICENT MUSIC OR BALL ROOM, AND INDOOR TENNIS COURT.

The House has been the subject of a large expenditure, modern electric light and central heating installations, and is up to date in every respect.

NOTED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE,

WITH 33, 119, OR 198 ACRES.

Particulars of Messrs. Jarvis & Co., The Broadway, Haywards Hath, Sussex: or Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1. (3827).

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. I.

BY DIRECTION OF MRS. J. A. B. SHALDERS.

With vacant possession.

25 MINUTES FROM TOWN

Ten minutes' walk from Northwood Station. THE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, GARTMORE, FRITH WOOD AVENUE, NORTHWOOD.



Standing on high ground in a favourite locality and containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, sun parlour, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms and complete offices. Companies' electric light, gas and water.

Garage with separate entrance.

THE MATURED GARDENS are tastefully laid out and contain tennis lawn, rose and herbaceous borders. In the gardens are about 200 fruit trees. The property extends to about ONE-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Thursday, December 10th, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. WATKINS, CHIDSON & TURNER, 11, Sackville Street, Plecadilly W1 Solicitors, Messrs. WATKINS, CHIDSON & TURNER, 11, Sacrylle Piccadilly, W.1.
Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

SUFFOLK

CLOSE TO WOODBRIDGE GOLF COURSE.

TO BE SOLD WITH 9 OR 213 ACRES.



MODERATE-SIZE HOUSE, standing in shady grounds; entrance hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, complete domestic offices, including servants' hall.

Acetylene gas lighting. Central heating.** Garage.** Trop house.** Stabling for three.** WELL LAID-OUT GARDENS: kitchen garden, small orchard and other land; in all extending to nearly NINE ACRES.

PRICE. FREEHOLD.** £2,500.**

The adjoining farm, extending to about 204 ACRES, can be purchased for £2,000.** Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W. 1. (20.357a.)

CANNES



Entrance hall, large room occupying the whole facade and forming drawing room, dining room, library, billiard room, four principal bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.

Garage with four servants' bedrooms.

Hot air heating.

Company's water.

Electricity.

Gas.

**GROUNDS OF TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES, artistically laid out and including some magnificent pine trees and rare collections of sub-tropical plants, as well as a number of

fruit trees.

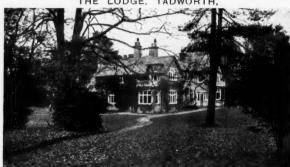
FRICE £6,500.

including most of the Furniture.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1; and VILLA NUMA BLANC, Sur la Croisette, Cannes. (20,377.)

BY DIRECTION OF H. C. HAMBRO, ESQ. SURREY

rom Walton Heath Golf Course; 550ft. above sea level.
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
THE LODGE, TADWORTH,



occupying a delightful position, and containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and usual offices. Company's water, acetylene gas lighting. (Company's electric mains pass the property.) Telephone. Garage. Laundry. SECONDARY RESIDENCE; three excellent cottages; matured gardens and grounds with two tennis courts; in all about Welker Welker Welker.

Golf at Walton Heath.

THREE ACRES

Golf at Walton Heath.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously dispoved of Privately).

Sclicitors, Messrs. WORDSWORTH, MARR JOHNSON & SHAW, 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

SURREY
ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE. OVERLOOKING THE GOLF COURSE.
TO BE SOLD. FREEHOLD.

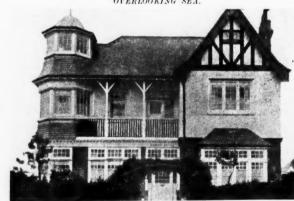


MODERN RESIDENCE, standing high on sandy soil and commanding pleasant views. Three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and offices. Central heating. Electric light and telephone. Company's water. Main drainage.

THE HOUSE IS IN FIRST-RATE ORDER THROUGHOUT. HEATED GARAGE.
Tennis and ornamental lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden; in all about

TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (12,353)

AT A LOW PRICE TO ENSURE A SALE. HERNE BAY



TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

MODERN RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms, tower room, bathroom, offices. COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER.

GOOD GARDEN.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (18,313.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

WALTON & LEE,

90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

78, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
41. Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii. and v.)

Telephones:

314 Mayfair (8 lines). 146 Central, Edinburgh 2716 Glasgow

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E.

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TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.



ERIDGE PINE WOODS (NEAR).

UNBRIDGE WELLS (400ft. above sea level and under a mile from station; Cannon Street in 49 minutes).—A most attractive DETACHED HOUSE, standing in ONE ACRE of pretty gardens; seven bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, three reception rooms, and excellent well-appointed ground-floor kitchen offices; garage and four-roomed cottage. Freehold for SALE. Possession. (Fo. 31,898.)



ON THE KENTISH HILLS (40 miles from London, and commanding magnificent views over one of the most beautiful landscapes in Kent).—RED BRICK RESIDEXCE, with stone mullioned windows; eighteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, galeried hall, fine suite of reception rooms and billiard room; electric light, central heating; Company's water; garage; park-like grounds studded with noble trees, with clumps of rhododendrons, etc.; model farmery, cottages, meadows, and woodland; about 90 ACRES in all. FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD. (Fo. 32,091.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS

89, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.
Telephones: GROSVENOR 2430 and 2431.
Telegrams: "THROSIXO, LONDON."

TO LOVERS OF THE ANTIQUE



SURREY.
RUSTIC AND SECLUDED POSITION,
FOR SALE.

HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE, dated 1500, completely modernised. Seven bedrooms (one 27ft. by 17ft., bathroom, drawing room 30ft. by 17ft., dining room 25ft. by 11ft., hall 20ft. by 14ft., all oak-beamed, and one panelled, oak staircase, good offices, gent.'s cloakroom; garage.

OLD STONE GATEWAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CO.'S WATER.
INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.

SAND SOIL.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER ACRES. (5641.)

ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, MOUNT STREET, W.1.

ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS. F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I. SEVENOAKS, KENT. 'Phone: Sevenoaks 147

CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE (picturesque part of Kent).—Adjacent to picturesque village, standing in grounds of about four acres, including prolific orchard and nut plantation. The accommodation offers nine bedrooms, two dressing rooms, fitted bath, lounge hall, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices; stabling, garage and cottage. Freehold £3,750 or near offer.—Particulars, F. D. IBBETT & CO.

AN EXCELLENTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, situate in a private road in its own select grounds of four acres, including two tennis lawns and nice paddock, on gravel soil, and affords the following accommodation: Twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, dining room, drawing room, billiard room, library, all of excellent dimensions, complete domestic offices and good cellarage; and a four-room cottage, stabling, etc.; electric light, gas, Company's water. Price £5,250, Freehold. Inspection invited.—Further particulars, F. D. Irbett & Co., 130, High Street, Sevenoaks.

STEEL Sevenoaks.

SEVENOAKS.—One of the nicest at present in the market and under ten minutes from the main line station; the accommodation, which is planned on two floors only, contains nine bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, splendid drawing, dining room, study, servants' hall and complete domestic offices; garage for two, greenhouse, sixroom cottage; charming and inexpensive garden of four acres; electric light, gas, water and main drainage. Strongly recommended and inspection invited.—F. D. IBBETT & Co., Sevenoaks.

Phone: Sevenoaks 147

SEVENOAKS.—A gentleman's first-class RESIDENCE, near to the station and within 35 minutes
of Town; containing eleven bed and dressing rooms, two
bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall; central
heating throughout, electric light, Company's water, gas;
cottage, stabling and garage; and two-and-a-half acres.
Price £6,509, Freehold.

Price £6,500, Freehold.

NE MILE OF SEVENOAKS.—An exqu'site little "BAILLIE SCOTT" HOUSE, built in the old farmhouse style with south aspect, specially designed for labour saving, standing 590ft. up on the best side of Sevenoaks on sandy soil, with grounds of just over an acre, possessing beautiful views and contains the following accommodation: Five bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, dining room, drawing room, lounge, complete domestic offices; telephone installed, gas, electric light, Company's water, main drainage; garage. Possession on completion of purchase. Price, including expensive fittings, \$5,000, Freehold.—Recommended by F. D. IBBETT and Co., 130, High Street, Sevenoaks.

OVERLOOKING VILLAGE GREEN

NEALDOKING VILLAGE GREEN.

NEAR SEVENOAKS.—An exceedingly picturesque RESIDENCE, in a good state of repair and decoration, containing seven bedrooms, two baths, three reception rooms; grarage, cottage and walled gardens of about two acres; lawn tennis, etc; electric light, gas and water. Price £5,500, Freehold.—Further particulars, F. D. Irbett & Co.

KEARSNEY COURT, NEAR DOVER, KENT A CHARMING RESIDENCE.



Four reception rooms, seven princi-pal bedrooms, six servants' bed-rooms, four bathrooms, billiard room, lounge hall, good domestic offices, well-planned accommoda-tion; gas and electric light; central heating, modern drainage; southern aspect, commanding beautiful views.

Stabling for six horses, garage for five cars; three entrance lodges.

MOST ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

with terrace gardens and orna-mental water; in all about

24 ACRES.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 29, FLEET STREET, E.C.4. (Central 9344), and 26, DOVER STREET, W.1 (Regent 6368.)

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century),
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 129.

CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.



CIRENCESTER (on the outskirts of this favourite Cotswold town).—To be SOLD, above charming Georgian HOUSE; three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; stabling for ten; large gardens, tennis court, etc., orchard; gas and water laid on, central heating; excellent order; unique sporting position; hunting, polo, golf, fishing, shooting, etc. Vacant possession.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century),
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.
Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 129.

GIDDYS (MAIDENHEAD (Telephone 54.) SUNNINGDALE (Telephone 73 Ascot.) WINDSOR (Telephone 73.)



VIEW TAKEN IN WINTER.

DERKS (on high ground, with open views extending to the Cliveden and Taplow Woods; easy reach of three golf links).—This charming Freehold COUNTRY HOU'SE, in first-class order and up to date with electric light, central heating, P.O. telephone, etc. Contains entrance hall, particularly attractive lounge 27ft. 6in. by 20ft. 6in., three other reception rooms, two bathrooms, and eight bedrooms; stabling, garage, and with about five acres of beautiful grounds and gardens with tennis and other lawns, grass orchard, and paddock, together with a picture-sque cottage adjoining, with garden of half-anere; both with possession. To be SOLD by Executors on very advantageous terms.—Agents, GIDDYS, Maldenhead.

ONLY £120 PER ANNUM.

ONLY £120 PER ANNUM.

SURREY (only 45 minutes from Waterloo).—To LET on Lease, wonderfully attractive PROPERTY, with beautifully appointed bijou Residence, having exceptionally large rooms and matured grounds of great charm. Five bedrooms, bath, three reception rooms, good offices; telephone, electric light, gas, Company's water; garage for two or three cars, man's room; beautiful pleasure grounds, tennis, orchard, park-like meadowland; outbuilding, all in perfect order. Moderate premium. Immediate inspection advised.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

HANKINSON & SON

AUCTIONEERS, LAND & ESTATE AGENTS, 'Phone 1307. BOURNEMOUTH.

OVER 400 YEARS OLD. FULL OF RARE OLD OAK



Overlooking the Avon Valley

ANTS (on the edge of the Forest, fairly high, and commanding extensive views).—Quaint old RESI-DENCE, recently remodelled and in perfect order; large lounge and drawing rooms, dining room with oak ceiling, open hearth and large oak mantel, sunk beams, mullioned window and flagged floor; six bed, bath, etc.; cottage, stabling, garage; electric light; gardens and paddock of FREEHOLD, £4,750.

TWELVE ACRES.

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES

including
SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I.,
ESTATE AGENTS,
THE AUCTION MART, SOUTHAMPTON. Business Established over 100 years.

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TRESIDDER & CO.

37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.

An opportunity of acquiring a picturesque old-world RESI-DENCE, equipped with all modern conveniences and in

An opportunity of acquiring a picturesque old-world RESIDENCE, equipped with all modern conveniences and in
excellent order throughout.

DEVON & DORSET (borders of; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ mile station, 5
minutes church, etc.; one mile sea).—Charming position
in a delightful district commanding fine views.

Lounge hall, billiard room, 2 other reception
rooms, 3 hathrooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms.

Electric light, telephone, excellent water by gravitation;
8-roomed cottage, stabling, garage, etc.; lovely grounds,
grass and hard tennis courts, orchard, kitchen garden and
rich grasslands; in all about

10 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (8490.)

EXCELLENT CENTRE for GOLF and HUNTING.

SURREY & SUSSEX montes (490.)

EXCELLENT CENTRE for GOLF and HUNTING.

GURREY & SUSSEX monutes (or of CHARACTER, standing well back from quiet road, with
lodge at entrance.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 3 baths, 11 bedrooms.

Electric light, Co.'s vater, telephone, central heating, independent hot vater service, modern drainage; stabling,
garage, chauffeur's flat, farmery; beautiful old pleasure
grounds with tennis hawns, kitchen garden, glasshouse;
grassland, etc.; in all about 15 ACRES. INTERSECTED

BY TROUT STREAM WITH WATERFALL.

TRESIDDER & CO, 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (5556.)

CORNISH RIVIERA

CORNISH RIVIERA

GOOD BOATING, FISHING AND BATHING.
A charming RESIDENCE, overlooking picturesque fishing village and the sea.
3 reception, bathroom, 8 bedrooms.
Well sheltered grounds, kitchen garden, paddock, and plantation.
\$2,000, FREEHOLD.
24 ACRES.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (2170.)

1½ miles fishing, 1,000 acres shooting. HEREFORD AND SALOP BORDERS

HEREFORD AND SALOP BORDERS (Magnificent position 300ft. up; 1½ miles station). — For SALE, a very choice RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising excellent Residence in park, commanding beautiful views. Lounge hall, billiard and 3 other reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms; electric light, all modern conveniences; garages and stabling, lodges, cottages, farmery, watermill; delightful grounds, hard and grass tennis courts, croquet lawn, etc., kitchen garden, orcharding, excellent pasture and productive arable.

A large sum has been spent upon the property recently, and it is now in excellent order and ready for immediate occumation.

occupation.

Details of Tresidder & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (13,850.)

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, OR PARTLY FURNISHED. SOUTH SHROPSHIRE (2 miles station; good hunting district; 450ft, above sea level).—An exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE, facing south.

3 reception rooms, bathroom, 9 bedrooms.

Electric light, gas, veater by gravitation.

Stabling for 4, garage, and useful outbuildings; grounds of 34 ACRES, tennis lawn, paddock, etc.

TRESIDDER & CO., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (12,069.)

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN PARK.

41 ACRES.

45 MILES LONDON (300ft. up).—

45 CEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing some

45 MILES LOADON For Sale, attractive early GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing some BEAUTIFUL LINENFOLD PANELLING.
Hall, billiard room, 3 reception, bathroom, 16 bed and dressing rooms; electric light, central heating; delightful yet inexpensive grounds; stabling, garages, stockman's house, 2 lodges.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (11,434.)

230 ACRES.

230 ACRES.

SOUTH DOWNS (600ft. above sea level, commanding magnificent views).—For SALE, or to be LET, Furnished, attractive RESIDENCE, approached by long drive.

Oak-panelled lounge hall, 3 reception rooms.

2 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms.

Electric light. Telephone. Central heating.

Garages, man's rooms; charming sheltered grounds, tennis lawn, crehard, kitchen garden, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1, (5674.)

£2,000, FREEHOLD, or would be LET, Furnished.

WILTS (\frac{1}{2}\) mile Devizes Station).—A very attractive OUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, standing 420ft, above sea level and containing 4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc. Co.'s water, gas, main drainage; stabiling, garage; charming gardens with tennis lawn, kitchen garden and paddock; in all nearly

2 ACRES.

Excellent centre for hunting, fishing, shooting and golf. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (9638.)

ON THE MENDIP HILLS

A very attractive EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in a delightful position, commanding magnificent views. Lounge hall. 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 12 bedrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Gas. Co.'s water. Entrance lodge, cottage; stabling for 4, garage for 5 cars, and other outbuildings.

Charming gardens, including en-tout-cas tennis court, rose garden, rock garden, kitchen garden and 13 acres of pasture; in all about 18 ACRES.

Price, Freehold 66 500 or near offer.

Price, Freehold, £6,500, or near offer. TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (12,443.)

Telegrame: "Teamwork, Piccy, London." Telephone: Mayfair 2300 2301 Grosvenor 1838

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Auctioneers and Surveyors, Land and Estate Agents.

BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON. W.I.



GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Close to a picturesque village, two-and-a-half miles from a station, nine miles from Kemble, whence London is reached in just over two hours.

HUNTING, POLO, FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF.

A CHARMING STONE-BUILT MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER,

standing high and commanding delightful views; in perfect order, beautifully appointed-wrought oak doors, beamed ceilings, open fireplaces, central heating.

The accommodation includes artistic L-shaped hall, sitting room 36ft. 6in. by 18ft. 8in., dining room with large chimney corner, delightful colonnade facing south and communicating to garden room, five bedrooms, bathroom, excellent offices.

The well-stocked inexpensive grounds include one of the most charming sunk rock and water gardens in the country; orchard, kitchen garden and two paddocks; in all

SEVEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

£4,500, FREEHOLD (a fraction of recent cost).

Illustrated particulars from the Agents, Norfolk & Prior, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.

BERKSHIRE WITHIN HALF-A-MILE OF THE GARTH KENNELS.

In a perfectly rural and good social area, surrounded by well-wooded undulating country, one-and-a-quarter miles of Bracknell Station, two-and-a-half miles from Ascot, eight miles from Windsor and

28 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.
A singularly attractive EARLY GEORGIAN RED BRICK MANOR HOU'SE of dignity and considerable charm, in excellent order, modernised and containing lounge hall, three reception and billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, good offices including laundry.

MAIN WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING MODERN DRAINAGE. GRAVEL SOIL. SOUTH ASPECT GARAGE AND STABLING OF THE PERIOD WITH ROOMS OVER. COTTAGE. FARMERY.

Beautifully disposed and well-timbered, inexpensive walled gardens, park and

£6,000, FREEHOLD, WITH THREE ACRES ADDITIONAL LAND UP TO 67 ACRES AVAILABLE.
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents,
NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1. (6116.)



MESSRS. CRONK

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS,
KENT HOUSE, 1B, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S,
S.W. 1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Established 1845. Telephones, 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.

In a favourite fruit-growing district in Kent, 22 miles from London and a mile from station.

SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing 300ft. above sea level, with good views; lounge hall, two sitting, four bed and bathrooms; good loft; two-and-a-half acres of attractive gardens, orchard and paddock; poultry houses and sheds. Price £1,675, Freehold.—Messrs. CRONK, as above. (9955.)

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, WITHOUT PREMIUM.

HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDER (one mile from main line station).—Attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE, containing nine bed, dressing, bath and three reception rooms; garage, stabling and cottage; tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens and greenhouse. Rent 200 guineas per annum.—Messrs. CRONK, as above. (10097.)

PRETTY HALF-TIMBERED to be SOLD in Kent, an hour from London; five bed, bath and two reception rooms, lounge hall, etc.; garage, stabling and farmbuildings; pretty gardens, orehard, meadow and woodland; about 15 acres; Co.'s water, petrol gas, modern drainage.—Messrs. Cronk, as above. (9994.)

ELLIS & SONS

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, SURVEYORS,
ESTATE HOUSE, 31, DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY,
LONDON, W.
Telephone: 4384-4365 Gerrard.
Telegrams: "Ellisoneer," Piccy, London.
Manchester Liverpool, Southport Carlisle, Altrincham, etc.



QUITE EXCEPTIONAL.

QUITE EXCEPTIONAL.

(OR NEAR OFFER).—In a delightfully condon; 500ft. up, facing south with sun verandah; hall, two reception, bathroom, six bedrooms, etc.; Company's water, telephone; about two acres, half garden and half meadow.—Agents, ELLIS & SONS, 31, Dover St., W.1.

WILLIAM COWLIN & SON, LTD.
25, VICTORIA STREET, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.
SPECIALISTS FOR COUNTRY PROPERTIES IN
THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

SOMERSET.

FOR SALE.

or to be Let, Furnished, for nine or twelve months.

Beautiful situation near Mendip Kennels, twelve miles from Bath, half-a-mile from village, Anglican and R.C. churches, eight miles from Downside Roman Catholic College, fourteen miles from Cliffon College.

College, fourteen miles from Clifton College.

A DELIGHTFUL AND WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupying a beautiful position on the spur of the Mendips, facing south, and commanding panoramic views of the Mendip Range, well protected from the north.

THREE RECEPTION, PANELLED BILLIARD ROOM, PANELLED AND FITTED LIBRARY, ELEVEN BEDROOMS, TWO DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR FITTED BATHROOMS.

50 ACRES OF RICH PASTURE
Two cottages, model outbuildings, unfailing water supply. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING TELEPHONE.

TELEPHONE.

Beautifully laid-out grounds comprising two tennis
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THIS BEAUTIFUL OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE in Berkshire TO LET for remainder of Lease; lounge hall, two reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom (h. and c.); garage; Company's water, telephone; gravel soil; picturesque small walled-in garden with yew hedges. RENT £135 PER ANNUM. Valuable short Lease, curtains, carpets, fixtures and fittings at £300.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

EXMOUTH.—To be LET, Furnished, for six or twelve months or longer, RESIDENCE, on the sea front, in sunny and sheltered position; beautifully furnished with antique and other furniture and equipped with every modern convenience; three reception, five bedrooms, bath, lavatory and cloakroom, lavatory and w.e. on each floor; electric light, telephone. Rent only £4 4s. per week.—Apply CREWS and Sox, Exmouth.

PRACKLEY (Northants).—Furnished RESIDENCE, ready for immediate occupation; three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms; garage, stabling for fifteen; cottage and paddock; hunting with Grafton and Bicester Hounds. To be LET for season or two years; moderate rent.—Apply EDWARD MILLARD & Co., Land Agents, 10, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2; or Woods and Co., 16, St. Giles Street, Northampton.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE, LONDON, S.W.1. 140, HIGH STREET, OXFORD.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

ESTATE OFFICES. RUGBY.

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SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE.

A MOST CONVENIENT SITUATION.

A MOST CONVENIENT SITUATION.

A BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, stone built with lovely old mullioned windows throughout. It occupies a pleasant situation on high ground with good views, and contains central hall, finely panelled dining room, three other reception rooms and billiard room, also panelled throughout, fifteen bed and dressing rooms and two bathrooms. A feature is the magnificent old carved oak staircase. Electric light, central heating, and all conveniences. There is a range of model hunting stables, comprising fifteen loose boxes, ample garage accommodation and cottages. The pleasure grounds are rich turf land, comprising in all about 63 ACRES, but additional land is available if required.—Photographs with JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby. (L516.)

A FEW MILES FROM CIRENCESTER.

In one of the most lovely situations on the Cotswold Hills, over 600ft, above sea level, and perfectly sheltered de-manding delightful views.

manding delightful views.

THE RESIDENCE is of the Georgian period, quite up to date in every way, and contains four reception rooms, fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three fitted bathrooms; electric light and central heating. The pleasure grounds are most inexpensive to maintain. Ample stabiling, garage, and cottages. The estate comprises two farms, one on hand and the other let; the total area being about 575 ACRES. Additional shooting can be had if required. The property will be SOLD, or would be LET, either Furnished or Unfurnished.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (L 3802.)

DORSET BORDERS



FOR SALE, this charming old stone-built COUNTRY HOUSE, 490ft, above sea level, south aspect, and commanding magnificent views across the Blackmore Vale. First-rate hunting (six days a week if required); polo at Sherborne; golf one mile.

Three sitting rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, butler's pantry and servants' hall; gas and central heating, water laid on, telephone; magnificent stabling for hunters, garage; orchard, tennis lawn, and meadows; TWELVEANDA-HALF ACRES in all (a further fourteen Acres of grass can be had).

PRICE, FREEHOLD, 25,090.

The Property is in beautiful order, and early vacant possession obtainable.—Inspected and thoroughly recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, 8t. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L4532.)

WARWICKSHIRE.

THREE MILES FROM MAIN LINE STATION

TO BE SOLD, a most attractive modern RESIDENCE, in the Georgian style, nicely situated for polo and hunting. It is well away from the road, approached by a long drive, and contains spacious sitting hall, panelled drawing room, three other reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, and two bathrooms, There is a fine range of modern stabling, including numerous loose boxes, also garage and cottages. Pleasure grounds and pasturelands; an all about

71 ACRES.

Details of James Styles & Whitlock, Estate Offices, Rugby. (L 4564.)

SURREY.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND HASLEMERE.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND HASLEMERE.

FOR SALE, a picturesque brick and tile COUNTRY HOUSE, 400ft, above sea level, in a miniature park; sandy soll, south aspect; ten minutes by motor to station; 50 minutes to London. Lounge hall, four large sitting rooms, billiard room, ten bedrooms, two dressing rooms, bathroom, butler's pantry and servants' hall: independent boiler, electric light, central heating; stabling, garage, and farmery, cottage; beautiful wooded grounds, tennis lawn, etc., excellent meadowland: 21 ACRES in all (a further 20 Acres of land and two cottages can be had).

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £6,500.

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 3904.)

BOURNEMOUTH: JOHN FOX, F.A.I. ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I. WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

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Particulars of Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth

EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE OLD - FASHIONED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in perfect order throughout and fitted with all modern conveniences; six bedrooms, boxroom, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, up-to-date offices.

PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHT
PLANT.
CENTRAL HEATING.
TELEPHONE.
Two garages. Stabling.

TELEPHONE.
Two garages. Stabling.
Two cottages. Range of kennels.

Beautiful matured PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, in-cluding tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddock, etc.; the whole com-prising about

FOUR ACRES.



IN THE CENTRE OF THE BLACKMORE VALE. Situate on the outskirts of a town, on high ground co-

manding very fine views.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with
comfortable stone-built House containing twelve bedrooms,
dressing room, two bathrooms, three reception rooms,
entrance hall, servants' hall, kitchen and complete offices;
Company's water, main drainage, gas laid on; stabling,
coach-house, garage, cottage, cow-house.

THE CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS comprise flower, fruit and kitchen gardens, tennis lawn, four
very valuable paddocks, the whole comprising about
264 ACRES.

prise normalization of the property valuable paddocks, the process of the process



On the outskirts of Tiverton.

TO BE SOLD, the above interesting late GEORG-IAN RESIDENCE, recently brought up to date and in perfect order throughout; the house faces south and occupies a position 360ft, above sea level; ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, servants' hall, kitchen and complete offices; electric light, central heating. Company's gas, telephone; three cottages, home farm, garage, stabling; the gardens and grounds are secluded and include lawns and pleasure grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, productive orchard, valuable pastureland; the whole extending to about

32 ACRES.

Hunting. Fishing. Golf. Shooting.

PRICE £8,500, FREEHOLD.

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Adjoining a popular 18-hole Golf Course.

Adjoining a popular 18-hole Golf Course.

RESIDENCE in excellent repair throughout; four bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, hall, kitchen and offices; private electric light plant, Company's gas and water; double garage; nicely matured gardens and grounds including tennis lawn, kitchen and front gardens, etc.; the whole comprising about TWO ACRES.

PRICE £2.600, FREEHOLD. Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



NORTH HAMPSHIRE.

ain line station TO BE modern and dressing lounge hall, c BE SOLD, the above attractive well-built ordern Freehold RESIDENCE, containing six bed ressing rooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, hall, complete domestic offices.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER.
MAIN DRAINAGE. GARAGE.

Matured gardens. Paddock.
PRICE £2,500, FREEHOLD.
Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



TORQUAY. DEVON.
Standing 250ft. up.
FOR SALE, substantially built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in pleasant grounds and containing twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, four large reception rooms, servants' hall, kitchen and complete offices; electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, cottage; the well-matured gardens and grounds include lawns, fruit and vegetable gardens, shrubberies; the whole comprising about

PRICE £5,000, FREEHOLD. Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



IN THE HEART OF THE NEW FOREST.

TO BE SOLD, this comfortable old-fashioned well-arranged accommodation: Ten principal bed and dressing rooms, ample servants' rooms, bathroom, four reception rooms, complete domestic offices; Company's water, main drainage; stabling, garage; beautiful pleasure gardens and grounds, including walled kitchen garden, two tennis courts, paddock, etc.; the whole comprising about

PRICE £9,000, FREEHOLD. Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART ON THE

CORNISH COAST.

TO BE SOLD, this very choice MARINE RESIDENCE, with delightful grounds extending to the cliff edge: eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, billiard room, excellent offices; garage for two cars; Company's water, electric light, modern drainage; beautifully arranged gardens and grounds, with flower beds, tennis lawn, pleasure walks, etc.; the whole comprising about TWO ACRES.

PRICE £6,200, FREEHOLD. t Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.



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On the borders of the New Forest, one mile from the coast

WELL DESIGNED and exceedingly comfortable Modern Freehold RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road and containing five bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, kitchen and offices; garage: private electric light plant, Company's water, telephone; the gardens and grounds which include lawns and flower borders, kitchen garden and useful paddock, extend in all to about

HALF-AN-ACRE.

PRICE £2,750, FREEHOLD.

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By order of Executors.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST

eautiful Alum Chine to the sea.



Full particulars of Fox & Sons, Estate Agents, Bournemouth West.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL—BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE of considerable charm and character, for SALE with possession: eight bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, boxroom, three reception rooms, billiard room, lounge hall with fireplace, servants' sitting room, and good domestic offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WELL-MATURED GARDEN with private entrance to Chine. The Property is in first-class order throughout.

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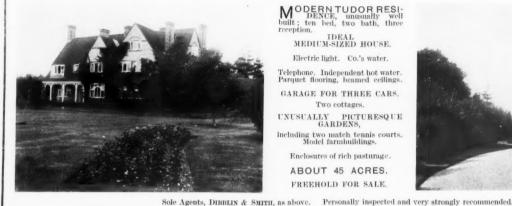
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500FT. UP. SOUTH ASPECT. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS. LIGHT SOIL.



MODERNTUDOR RESI-DENCE, unusually well built; ten bed, two bath, three reception.

IDEAL MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE.

Electric light. Co.'s water.

Telephone. Independent hot water. Parquet flooring, beamed ceilings. GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

UNUSUALLY PICTURESQUE GARDENS,

including two match tennis courts.

Model farmbuildings.

Enclosures of rich pasturage

ABOUT 45 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.



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Redhill 631 (3 lines).

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BY DIRECTION OF THE EXORS. OF T. M. CHEESMAN, ESQ., DECD.





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Over 500ft. up, glorious views; close to the old village; station under a mile; City seventeen miles; Walton Heath Golf Links near.

THIS CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as "ELMORE," adjoining Shabden Park, comprising a very substantially built Residence, containing some twelve or fourteen bedfrooms, two bathrooms, billiard, and three reception rooms, and ample ground floor offices, with lodge, four cottages, farmery, ample garage and stabling; electric light, central heating, telephone, wireless; all in excellent order. The PLEASURE GROUNDS are beautifully laid out, park-like pasturelands; in all about 36 ACRES. To be SOLD Privately, or by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on Wednesday, December 16th, 1925. Solicitors, Messrs. Rivers & Milne, 88, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3. For particulars apply to Messrs. HARRIE STACEY & SOX, as above.

NOTE.—The whole of the CONTENTS of the Residence could be taken at valuation.

Camberley 353.

PERMAIN, LYFORD & CO. ROBERT PERMAIN, F.A.L.P.A. H. ARCHIBALD LYFORD, F.A.I. REGINALD L. FERDINANDO.

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IDEAL HOMES EXHIBITION

TO THE THOUSANDS WHO VISITED THE DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOMES EXHIBITION OF 1925, AND WHO VISITED THE OLD TUDOR HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE has been added to, improved upon, and re-erected at

CAMBERLEY, SURREY,

is for SALE with a small old-world garder eping with it, and situate amongst the famou pine clad Hills of Camberley.

The chief feature of this House was the wealth the old oak beams and panelling, which has en retained and added to.

The accommodation comprises: Three sitting tooms, oak panelled, five bedrooms, bathroom, impact offices.

The whole sumptuously fitted up.

Anyone wishing to purchase an

OLD TUDOR HOUSE

with every modern convenience, in the country, yet be within

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and in the centre of eight famous golf courses, should communicate with

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WITH SUPERB VIEWS OF THE WEALD OF SUSSEX AND SURREY.

LOUNGE HALL.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE. COTTAGE AND BUNGALOW.

CHARMING GROUNDS.

ORCHARD AND MEADOW.

IN ALL

FOUR-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Full particulars of the Owner's Agents, Messrs. Ralph Pay & Taylor, 3, Mount Street, W. 1. (5974.)

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ESTATE AGENTS.

SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
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Telegrams: "Brutons. Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.
Telephone: No. 967 (two lines).

NTHE V.W.H. HUNT.—For SALE, a substantially built RESIDENCE, about 400ft. above sea level, on a limestone soil, containing three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, bath and usual offices; stabiling, cottage; nearly two acres; near polo and golf. Vacant possession. Price £3,000.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (T 38.)

WILTS.—To be SOLD, an attractive small RESIDENCE, standing high in park-like surroundings with lovely views, about two miles from Warminster; four small bedrooms (all facing south), two sitting rooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; central heating; lavatory basin with h. and c. supplies to every bedroom; garage; garden and small field. Price \$1,600.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (D 63.)

NEAR ABERGAVENNY (in a first-class shooting country).—To be SOLD, a charming RESIDENCE, commanding extensive views of the beautiful Usk Valley, containing three reception, eleven bed and dressing, bath and usual offices; stabling and garage; electric light, Company's water; attractive grounds and pasture land; in all about sixteen-and-a-half acres. Over £2,500 has been expended on the property within the last five years, but the house retains its old-world charm and character. Price £3,850; or exclusive of the pastures, £2,950.—Full particulars of Bruton, Knowles & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (L 133.)



LOVELY PENN DISTRICT. 600FT. UP.

A DELIGHTFUL LITTLE FREEHOLD HOUSE containing two recept on, three bed, bathroom, lavatory accommodat on both floors; domestic rooms, and garage; panelled dining room; with half-an-arce land.

PRICE £1,350,
or with addit'onal orehart, old meadow and large cultivated garden, total about five acres, £1,750.
Full particulars from H. FLINT, Rushmoor, Hazlemere, High Wycombe.

WALLINGFORD (BERKS; within a few minutes' walk of the River and within easy distance of the G.W. Ry. station; with possession of the Residence and grounds).—The highly attractive Freehold PROPERTY, comprising the old-fashioned Residence known as "St. John's," containing nine bedrooms, four reception rooms and usual offices, with charming pleasure grounds, productive walled-in kitchen garden, extensive outbuildings and small paddock; also a compact Dwelling-house known as No. 5 st. John's Green, with garden, yard, stabling, etc., and a plot of garden ground, with trontage to St. John's Road of about 117tt, and forming an eligible building site, will be SOLD by AUCTION by

FRANKLINA & GALE, at the Town Hall, Wallingford, on Friday, November 27th, 1925, at three o'clock precisely, in two or three lots.—Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of Mesers. DRUCES & ATTLEE, 10, Billiter Square, London, E.C. 3, or of the Auctioneers, Wallingford and Oxford.

SUSSEX (in good residential district between Tunbridge Wells and Eastbourne, and about two miles from Heathfield Station, S. Ry.).—GENTLEMAN'S FARM AND SMALL SPORTING ESTATE: modern Residence of pleasant relevation, with the following accommodation: Two reception, small study, cloakroom, good offices, six bedrooms and dressing room, bathroom; EXCELLENT FARMBUILD-INGS, PAIR OF COTTAGES. The land lies compactly together and has been well farmed. The woodland affords rough shooting. Total acreage, 115 ACRES. For SALE at a low figure for a quiek Sale.—Full particulars of E. WATSON and SONS, Heathfield, Sussex.

ISLE OF WIGHT (Shanklin Heights; magnificent views across the island and Channel).—To be SOLD, an exceptionally fine Property, comprising large modernly litted Residence, now being successfully run as a high-class guest house. The grounds, with the exception of the gardens and lawns around the house, consist of valuable nursery and market garden, together with large quantity of glass, small farmery, etc. An unusual opportunity to acquire a property quite outside the ordinary type.

Photographs and full details of Morris & Co., Land Agents, Shanklin, I. of W. 'Phone 151.



FOR SALE.—Old thatched WEEK-END COTTAGE, beautiful situation outskirts village, 470ft. above sea level, richly timbered interior; three reception (old ingle fireplaces in two), good kitchen, four bedrooms (fitted basin in one); Company's water, w.c., modern drainage system; small orchard, garden, rose pergola, rockery. Freehold £500, or near offer.—Apply Greenend Cottage, Weston, Stevenage, Herts. Viewed any time.

HERTS.—Detached Freehold HOUSE to LET or SOLD, one mile Knebworth Station; two reception, four bedrooms, bath, two w.c.'s, etc.; garage; Co. s water; lawn and garden. 'Phone.—LAWRANCE, Datchworth.

HISTORICAL OLD FARM for SALE in Midlands, about 700 acres, all grass.—Details of GLADDING, SON & WING, 8-11, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.

SUSSEX.—For SALE, capital small residential and picturesque ESTATE, 54 acres all grass. Modern House.—Gladding, Son & Wing, 8-11, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.

KENT.—For SALE, lovely old-world HOUSE (about XIVth century), full of old oak (three rec., six bed, bath, etc.), together with 300 acres.—GLADDING, SON & WING, 8-11, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton.

MUSWELL HILL, LONDON, N.—Exceptionally well-built semi-detached HOUSES, containing lounge ha'l, two reception rooms, four bedrooms, kitchen, tiled bathroom and scullery with hot and cold water supplies, upstairs and downstairs w.c.; electric light and gas; garage; good gardens back and front. These houses are built on modern labour-saving lines, and are beautifully finished and will be decorated to the reasonable requirements of the purchaser. Near golf courses. For prices and further particulars apply on job to A. E. BAILEY & SONS, Creighton Avenue Muswell Hill, or to Office, 5 Witherington Road, Highbury, N. 5.

SHOOTINGS, FISHINGS, &c.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.

ESTATES—SHOOTINGS—FISHINGS.
For Sale or to Let.
Full particulars apply
WALKER, FRASER & STEELE. Estate Agents,
74, BATH STREET, GLASGOW.
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FOR SALE.—DORNAL (Ayrshire).—Valuable SHOOT-ING ESTATE 1,400 ACRES (seven miles from Barthill, twelve from Newton Stewart), including sheep farm; figures not guaranteed. Farm lease expires November, 1926. Purchaser to relieve seller of obligations to tenant. Entry May 28th. Offers received till December 15th. Owner not bound to accept highest or any offer.

Particulars from Niven & Macniven, 129, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

SHOOTING.

NORFOLK.—To be LET, 1,000 acres capital partridge SHOOTING (225 brace one day, 1924-25), with commodious House and grounds extending to about three acres. Vacant February 1st, 1928.—Apply "A 7157," COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE MEYNELL HUNT (Sudbury, Derbyshire).—To be LET from March 25th, 1926, a charming medium-sized RESIDENCE, known as "Oak Cottage." Accommodation: Lounge hall, drawing room, dining room, smoking room, five principal bedrooms, five servants' bedrooms, domestic offices; ample garage and stabling; electric light; two modern cottages; 34 aeres of land adjoining may also be had if desired.—For particulars and for permission to view, apply to Messrs, W. S. Bagshaw and Sons, Estate Agents, Uttoxeter.

HAVE a NINE-ROOM FLAT near Kensington Gardens, full of very fine mahogany furniture. Owing to illness, I wish to DISPOSE of same. Low rent; good lease.—"A 7158," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

A COMPACT, comfortable, easily run HOUSE, for winter; five to six bedrooms, two to three sitting rooms; separate hot water system; gas cooker, heated. Low rent to careful tenant.—Full particulars, "W.," Pendeen, Wargrave, Berks.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE; six bedrooms, bathroom, three receptions; garage, lawns, paddock and gardens. To LET, Furnished, for six months; owner travelling.—Apply F. W. WESTERN, Auc-tioneer, Sandy and Biggleswade, Beds.

SHROPSHIRE (Baschurch three miles, Shrewsbury nine miles; within reach of meets of three packs hounds).

—To be LET, Furnished, "Ruyton Park" (shooting and fishing if desired). The House contains sitting hall, four reception rooms, about ten principal bed and dressing rooms, abrout ten principal hed and dressing rooms, bathrooms and ample offices and servants' quarters; beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds; magnificent views; high and bracing situation.—For further particulars and orders to view apply Messrs. Hall & Steavesson, Land Agents, College Hill, Shrewsbury. Tel., 183.



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SHROPSHIRE—To be LET, Furnished, for term of years, "PLAISH HALL," a Tudor Residence six miles from Church Stretton and sixteen from Shrewsbury. Long-ville Station (G.W. Ry.) two-and-a-half miles, post and telegraph two miles. Three reception rooms, great hall, ten bedrooms, bathrooms, domestic offices; electric light, radiators; garage and stables. The Hall, furnished in keeping with the style of House, stands 700ft. above sea level and commands glorious views of the Stretton Hills. The grounds are well laid-out and not expensive to keep up, no glass; three cottages, 900 acres shooting. Hunting with two packs, three cottages, 900 acres shooting. Hunting with two packs apply to the agents for the estate, Messrs. HALL and STEAVENSON, Land Agents, College Hill, Shrewsbury. Tel. No. 183.

WETHERBY GRANGE (near Wetherby).—To LET, on Lease, Furnished, or Unfurnished, from June 1st, 1926, for 7, 14 or 21 years, with or without Home Farm; good shooting over estate of about 2,000 acres; situated on River Wharfe in centre of Bramham Moor Hunt; electric light, central heating, etc.—Apply Major W. T. LIPSCOMP, Estate Office, Bramham, Boston Spa.

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LEATHERHEAD DISTRICT



Electric train service; seven minutes' walk from the station; quiet and secluded position.

THIS FREEHOLD ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,

having three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom, two staircases, large loft suitable for billiard room.

GAS. TELEPHONE. CO.'S WATER. VERY PRETTY GARDENS

Lawn for tennis and croquet; in all about ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

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LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

£15,000 TO £20,000 offered for well-HOUSE, within one hour of London, containing twelve to fifteen bedrooms and about 30 to 40 acres; one or two cottages and small farmery; must stand fairly high on dry soil and be near main line.—Details in confidence to Sir R. B., at No. 11, Bolton Street, Mayfair, W.

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AN AGRICULTURAL AND SPORT-ING ESTATE REQUIRED to PURCHASE by client for private occupation; 1,500 to 2,500 acres, with early Georgian or other comfortable Mansion. Either Midlands or Western Counties; good shooting essential; no remuneration asked for.—Send details and plan to purchaser's Surveyor, Mr. W. EWART DIBBLIN, 11, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, in GLOS, WILTS or SOMERSET, a COUNTRY HOUSE of character, with land up to about 50 acres and good farmbuildings. House to have about eight principal bedrooms and two bathrooms.—Send all details to "R.," c/o MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1.

WANTED (Dorset, Wilts, Hants) to PURCHASE, within a motor run of coast, a PERIOD HOUSE, Jacobean, Queen Anne, Charles, Georgian liked, with 15 to 20 bedrooms, good reception; old gardens and park in parklike lands of 200 to 500 acres, but more would not stop purchase if suitable home. Buyer would wish to rent shooting near. Good price paid for nice place.—Send particulars to "Parliament," c/o Messrs. John D. Wood & Co., 6, Mount Street, W. 1.

WANTED TO RENT (in Portman, South Dorset, or Cattistock Hunt country), Furnished or Unfurnished for one, two or three years, a HOUSE with twelve or more bedrooms, three bathrooms. three reception rooms, good offices including servants' hall; good stabling, loose boxes for six or seven horses; accommodation for three stablem'n and three or four good cottages; about 20 acres of ground, mostly pasture; from April, 1926. Good repair essential.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

WANTED URGENTLY, a period HOUSE, Tudor preferred, near one of the following Hunts: The Portman, the Heythrop, the Blackmore Vale, the Bleester, the V.W.H., the Old Berks or the S. and W. Wits. The house must contain about twelve bedrooms, four reception rooms, and have modern conveniences; good stabling, two cottages, and about 40 acres or more of land. Must be within easy distance of a county town and golf course. Only principals need send photos and particulars, which will be treated confidentially.—Apply to Messrs. PERMAIN, LYFORD & Co., Estate Agents, 2, London Road, Camberley. 'Phone 353.

BERKS OR SUSSEX (Newbury district preferred).—
WANTED, an old-fashioned RESIDENCE, within
three miles main line station, near golf links, gravel soil; two
reception, five bed, bath, etc.; about an acre; useful outbuildings. Price moderate.—Send full details and photos
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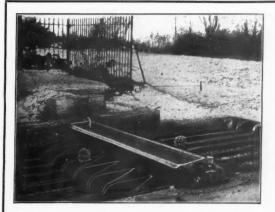
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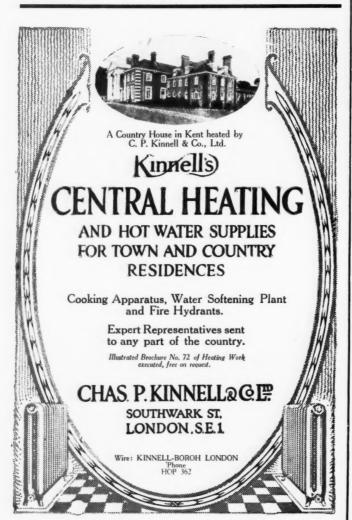
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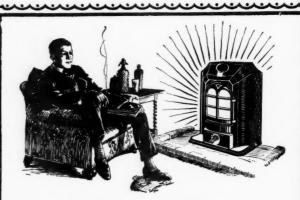
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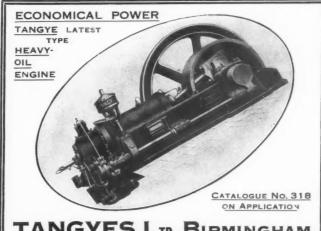
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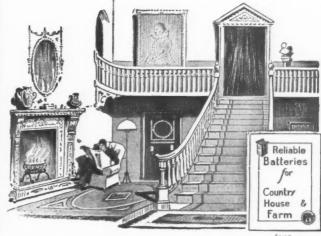
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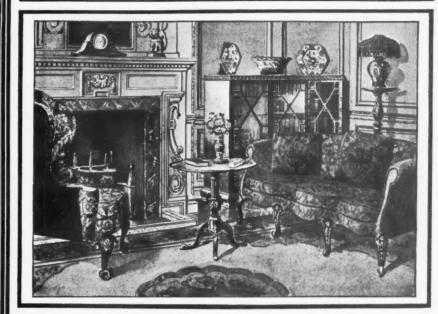
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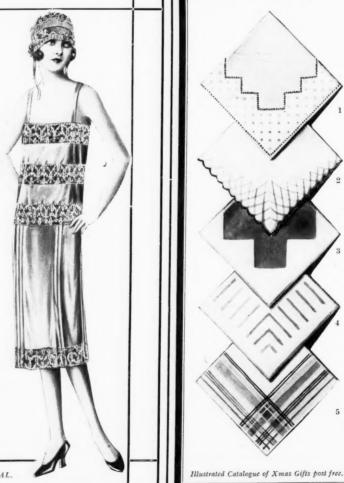
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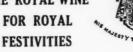


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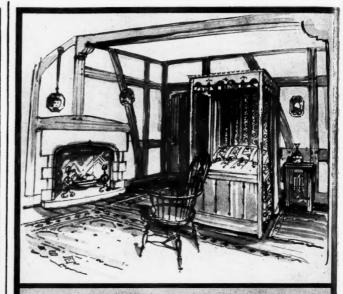
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CONTENTS

				PAGE
Our Frontispiece: Mrs. Buchanan-Jardine and	Her .	Son	765	, 766
The Education of the Farm Worker. (Leader)				766
				767
Country Notes She that was all our Loveliness, by A. Newbern	rv Che	OVC?		767
'Wireless''				768
Where the Sun Shines: Monreale, Sicily				769
The Big Match, by Bernard Darwin				773
"Proper Amblyng Little Naggs"				774
Some Birds of the Hebrides, by Seton Gordon				776
The Cultivation of Land				779
Ben Marshall's Hunting Pieces, by H. A. Bryd	en			780
Country Home: Raynham HallII, by Chris				782
The Dictionary of English Furniture, by H. A				790
Mme, Duclaux on Racine, by Emile Cammaerts				793
Evergreen Hedges, by H. Avray Tipting				795
				797
Casualties at the Zoo (Frank Pick): T	he D	ecadeno	e of	
Polo (Sir H. R. Fairfax-Lucy, Bt.): 7	The V	Vild B	irds'	
Polo (Sir H. R. Fairfax-Lucy, Bt.); The Protection Bill (L. Gardiner); Tiling is	n the	Cotse	vo'ds	
(H. C. Hughes); Robins and Wrens (Thos.	Ratcli	ffe) : P	unch	
on Troubled Waters; Scissors Grinders;				
lover (Alice Hibbert-Ware); Barrington Co				
Wellesley); Buzzards in Surrey (F. W. F				
A New Form of Hard Court, by E. B. Noel				799
Lord Astor and an Investigation				63
The Estate Market				xxix.
Further Notes on English China in the 1760's, i	by K.	A. Es	daile	x1.
A Georgian Side Table, by 7. de Serre				xlii.
The Automobile World				xlvi.
Hare " Hunting" on a Rough Shoot				lii.
Wild Sport on a Devon Estuary, by Brigadie	r-Gene	eral H		
Kelham, C.B.				liv.
House Coats for Chilly People				lvi.
Plants that Take Care of Themselves, by E. I	H. M.	Cox		1x.
Gardening Notes of the Week				lxii.

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The Education of the Farm Worker

OR more than a generation it has been a common opinion among a certain section of the agricultural community that too much time spent at school either kills a desire for agricultural work or that it encourages laziness. That opinion has once more been expressed in a letter to the Times, in which the suggestion is made that boys should be allowed to leave school two years earlier, provided they take up agricultural work. The reasons given for this proposal are that at twelve years old most boys are thrilled by farm life and its attendant duties, but that two years later this thrill has passed and some other calling and attraction is substituted. The same sentiments have undoubtedly led many to conclude that "education is the ruin of farmers' sons.

That there is much to be said for these opinions is due, however, not solely to education, but to the type of education which so commonly exists, coupled with the unattractive financial future which the majority of farm workers have to face. Education aims at giving a wider outlook, and, naturally, the mind is better fitted to profit from this the longer school life is continued. Unfortunately, there has been a tendency to magnify every calling but that of country life, and the boy of more than ordinary ability invariably finds his way to a more remunerative calling because of the lack of opportunity which the lot of an agricultural worker imposes. In part, therefore, both the system of training and the

occupation are to blame if the country boy is less inclined to follow in the steps of his forefathers.

It is only fair to point out, however, that education, wisely guided, can be of inestimable value not only to the farm worker, but also to his employer. There is a need, in particular, that a distinctive rural bias should be given to the school curriculum in country districts. Thus, while the ordinary subjects dealt wi h might fit a boy for work as a clerk, or a routine labourer, the same does not always apply to the boy whose duty in later life is to plough, sow and reap, or to look after horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. It might be correctly argued that life is an education, and there can be little doubt that, for variety, few occupations can rival that of agriculture; those engaged in it, even if they start with a handicap, are provided with more opportunities for the exercise of mind and thought than exist in other callings. If agricultural training is, therefore, begun sufficiently early, there is little doubt that the skilled practices of the farm become almost second nature to one thus trained. There is, on the other hand, no point in perpetuating ignorance. Early training in agriculture and lack of general education may sometimes have the effect of fixing methods and practices from which it becomes difficult to break away. The value of education applied to agriculture may be best seen in the case of Scotsmen, in whom the dual qualities of "head" and "back" have, to a great degree, been responsible for their world-wide success

There is undoubtedly a great future in this country for the Young Farmers' Club movement, which has been such a success in the U.S.A. and Canada. This movement was first of all originated by the Agricultural Department of Cornell University some twenty years ago, and was the outcome of nature-study lessons in elementary schools. The success of the movement can be gauged when it is realised that in the U.S.A. there are over 5,000 clubs with a membership of 800,000 boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years. The scheme was first of all introduced to Canada in 1913, and is equally successful in that country. things may be said to result from this movement. First of all, it directly supplements general education with applied training in agriculture and kindred subjects, thereby stimulating an intelligent interest in rural pursuits, and enabling the club members to become fitted for these callings when they attain the proper age. Secondly, it is distinctly educational work, in that, by discussions and the conduct of meetings, independence of thought and judgment is encouraged. Finally, it is one of the finest possible organisations for the encouragement of the co-operative ideal and of theift ideal and of thrift.

In this country the movement is only in its infancy, and the Ministry of Agriculture are now responsible for the supervision of some twenty-five clubs, with a membership of about 370. The great feature of the movement is that it is practically self-supporting; for the keeping of different breeds of livestock, the growing of vegetables poultry and bee-keeping can all be turned to profitable account, and usually the initial capital is found by a private person, or even by the co-operation of banks.

It must be fairly obvious that a boy, having advantages of this kind, with an elementary training in farm work and possessing a knowledge of the reasons underlying farn practices, not only finds rural life more interesting, but is also better able to perform his work and to please his employer. On the face of it, such a scheme is much to be preferred to a shortening of school life without the substitution of an equivalent.

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of Mrs. Buchanan-Jardine, who is the younger daughter of Lord Ernest Hamilton, was married in 1921 to Mr. John Buchanan-Jardine, only son of Sir Robert Buchanan Jardine, and has a little son. Andrew, born in 1923.

^{*.*} It is particularly requested that no permission to photograph houses, gardens or livestock on behalf of COUNTRY LIFE be granted, except when direct application is made from the offices of the paper.

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COUNTRY

HE evacuation of the Northern Zone of the Rhineland is to begin on December 1st, and radical changes are to be made in the conditions of the Allied occupation elsewhere. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies should have left this zone in January, but their departure was postponed on the ground that Germany was still not disarmed. Since then she has taken steps to comply with the Allies' demands, and, still more important, she has found common ground with them for the pursuit of a peaceful policy in the Pact of Locarno. To our own Rhine Army the evacuation will mean more specifically a departure from Cologne, where for the past seven years it has lived in not unhappy circumstances. From the earliest days of the occupation there has been no serious friction between the people of Cologne and the British troops quartered on them, and there is no doubt that many a Kölner, in spite of his national aspirations, will be sorry to see them go. At Wiesbaden they will succeed the French in what has now become largely a ceremonial and symbolic duty. It will be interesting to see if, following the precedent of Cologne, the sporting side of the British occupation is kept up. Following the example of Wellington, they have hunted a pack of hounds, organised their own race-meetings, and indulged in every possible open-air pastime.

MR. GUINNESS has not taken long to show his mettle in administrative matters. His "Standstill" Order is the fruit of a decisive mind and a sound knowledge of agriculture. Even better is the Order designed to enforce the destruction of all hay and straw that has been used for packing imported articles, and to prohibit the exposure in livestock markets of shrubs, trees, bulbs and horticultural products packed in straw, produced at home or abroad. There is no doubt whatever that much infection in the past has been conveyed through the medium of fodder, litter and food bags, which have been in contact with imported animals or infected home-bred subjects. Meanwhile, the policy of slaughter should be rigidly adhered to. Farmers learnt from the lessons of 1923-24, the folly of attempting isolation and curative treatment. In most cases the trouble and anxiety outbalanced the practical value gained. An issue so grave as the present one demands ruthless measures. The few must suffer to benefit the many. Animals which have been cured from the disease are immune only for a short time, and there is always a danger that the disease may become endemic. Until science, therefore, can identify and combat the germ, slaughter is the only possible policy. Luckily, most farmers agree with this. William Leishman's Research Committee has had an uphill fight. It has concluded its initial experiments with guinea pigs, rats and mice and will, presumably, now tackle the disease in cattle and livestock.

IN our Correspondence columns we publish a letter from Mr. Frank Pick, the Assistant General Manager of the Underground Railway system, in the course of which he analyses the numbers of animals in the collections of the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past four years. It seems clear from his figures that the population of the Gardens has a "disappearance rate" of well over 50 per cent. annually. At first sight, this figure seems enormous, but it must not be forgotten that the collections contain many animals whose expectation of life is small, even in their natural surroundings, and others whose rate of mortality in captivity is bound to be high. Still, after making due allowance for these factors, which are common to all zoological collections, it certainly looks as though the London Society's "disappearance rate" was a good deal higher than the public supposes. It would, therefore, be a great advantage to the Fellows of the Society and to the public who support the Zoo if further and more explicit figures could be given.

THE Zoo is a national institution, depending for its welfare on the interest and support of the public, and it ought to be perfectly easy to provide them with the fullest possible answers to questions such as those asked by Mr. Pick in his letter. The authorities of the Zoo, to judge by their current report, are at one with their critics in deploring the unsatisfactory conditions which prevail in certain parts of the Gardens, and the animal-loving public may be depended on to do everything in their power to support the Council in ameliorating those conditions. But, unless they take the public fully into their confidence, sufficient interest will never be secured. It seems obvious that the abnormally high disappearance rate is largely a mortality rate, for the balance sheet of the Society shows that the sale of animals last year brought in only £443, whereas £2,471 was spent in the purchase of new animals. This being so, let the public be given the clearest and most candid information, and let those interested get together in an earnest attempt to help the Council out of their difficulties.

SHE THAT WAS ALL OUR LOVELINESS.

She that was all our loveliness And our desire, and our delight, To think that she shall come no more With her rare wonder, day nor night.

What fools we were who dreamed that Death Would find a respite for our dear Because she brought to utter shame The blossoms while she blossomed near.

Because no bird had any heart, Hearing her sweet voice, more to sing; And golden baubles in her hair Were beggared of their burnishing.

What fools we were! . . . That snowy breast For all our agony and fret,
Shall taste no sweeter to the worm
Than any mould that he hath met.

A. Newberre Choyce.

"HONEST thinking, no less than honest speaking, is part of the virtue of truthfulness," concluded Dean Inge in his speech to the Perse School the other day. He thought that the English, as a nation, were more literally honest than many others, and adduced Mr. Baldwin's argument in favour of classical education, that it taught us to express clearly what we mean, and so to be truthful. But are we so intellectually honest? "Whether in politics, religion or philosophy we are apt to fight shy and turn away our heads when the argument seems to be leading into awkward places." That is the national characteristic which more logical foreigners repeatedly dub English hypocrisy. Yet we are not consciously hypocritical. The Latin races habitually think first and then act in accordance with a determined plan. The Anglo-Saxon is apt to perform a series of acts, largely instinctive, and to formulate a principle afterwards to account for their success or failure.

The same difference of mentality shows itself throughout our art. We have Shakespeare, Turner and our vernacular domestic architecture—all gloriously unfettered and form-less—contrasted with Racine, Poussin and French Gothic, each subservient to an intellectual conception. Both attitudes are truthful, but diametrically opposite. There, again, education helps towards honesty by showing how many sorts of truths there are in the world, and all of them true.

THE late Mrs. Beeton, of pious and glorious memory, would assuredly nod her poke-bonnet in jubilant approbation if she could return from the banquets of Elysium to find M. Marcel Boulestin occupying her seat in the kitchen. For, though Mrs. Beeton belonged to an age when prices were lower and retailers less grasping, and when the "family" could easily aspire to the gargantuan feasts she recommended—and illustrated in such profusion—she would undoubtedly recognise in M. Boulestin's "Conduct of the Kitchen" the true touch of the artist. He, a Frenchman, knows that Englishmen for the most part only eat to live, but he is human enough to teach us another gospel. And very persuasively he does it. Few really nice people who read those charming stories at the beginning of his book—stories about people who really understood the importance of the kitchen—will be able to resist his list of dishes "good and inexpensive." There was the Canterville ghost, for instance, who slew his plain wife because she knew nothing of cookery. Let English housewives take warning in time!

THE proposed "raid" by the Treasury on the seventeen million pounds known as the Road Fund draws attention to the fact that the machinery for collecting the motor taxes is easier to work than the machinery for spending them. Mr. Rees Jeffreys has recently pointed out in the Times how the existing system of local government is inadequate to deal with such large-scale projects as arterial roads and regional planning which, while largely benefiting a whole group of boroughs, have at present to be mainly financed by the one, however poor, in whose jurisdiction the work chances to lie. He instanced the Victoria Docks road scheme, which, in spite of the eagerness of the London Traffic Committee on its behalf, the willingness of the Ministry to make a 75 per cent. grant for it, and the benefit that would accrue to all London from it, hangs fire because the boroughs of East and West Ham, through which it passes, cannot conceivaby raise their share of its cost. Yet, as he remarks, this sum, spread over Greater London, would be a mere bagatelle. The London Traffic Committee, at present purely advisory, should, he recommends, be given real authority—with adequate financial resources, drawn partly from the Road Fund and partly from ratesover a far larger area than at present exists as a single unit: from Tilbury, say, to Maidenhead. The Mersey Valley, Greater Birmingham, Newcastle, Cardiff, and so on, should be similarly organised, not only for roads, but for all questions of development and control, such as regional planning.

ANOTHER case that might be cited is the southern exit from London, by Denmark Hill, Dulwich Common, Wickham and Keston to Locks Bottom. It is held up solely by the disagreements of the numerous local authorities through whose jurisdictions it would pass. As a road site it is ideal, requiring a minimum of demolition. If the London Traffic Committee were to receive only slightly additional power-namely, the power to restrict frontages from encroaching on the lines of proposed roads-this site could be kept as clear as it is at present. Anybody who insisted on building on its line would, in such circumstances, do it at his own risk and without hope of compensation. By such a slight extension of power the Committee would be able to save considerable expense when the time came for the scheme to go through. At present it is quite possible for a garden city or factory to spring up right in the line of the road—so little co-ordination exists between authorities,

WHEN Lord and Lady Lansdowne paid a visit the other day to see the progress of the widening of Berkeley Street, their feelings can scarcely have been cheerful. In place of the groves of Devonshire House, through which the low November sun would gild Lansdowne House Gardens, the great blocks of flats have risen with astonishing rapidity. An additional cause for regret, which Lord Lansdowne may have felt, and which we feel strongly, is the careless battering down of the old brick wall that divided the garden from the street. It will be rebuilt with harsh new material. Why could not the facing bricks have been taken down carefully, numbered, and put back in the new wall, to preserve the richly weathered surface in harmony with Adam's gate piers?

I S slicing a voluntary act? Most golfers, we feel, would maintain it was not, yet Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., recently gave judgment in a terribly serious case, involving vast damages and costs, that it was. The case was that a golfer sliced his ball into the garden of a man who refused to return it or to allow the golfer to look for it. The golfer then entered, but was ejected after a struggle, in which the garden owner's watch was broken. Next day the latter found the ball, and sold it to a friend. The golfer then sued for the return of the ball, or for damages for its detention, or, alternatively, its conversion. The other man counterclaimed for damages for trespass and in respect of the damage to his watch. Judgment, in the first instance, was given for the golfer on his claim and for the other man on the counterclaim, and both appealed. Mr. Greene, in a weighty and witty judgment in the High Court of the Gray's Inn Moot Society, whose severe judgments are, fortunately, seldom enforced, dismissed both appeals, with costs, for he found that in originally slicing, the golfer had committed a voluntary act, and to go after the ball contrary to the garden owner's wish was trespass. The latter, however, had no right to sell the ball and was liable in damages for conversion. An abstract of this sinister judgment, should be appended to the rules of golf as a further inducement to clean hitting.

"WIRELESS."

Over our heads they go
Like flighting birds,
Though we cannot hear them, or know
Whence and whither they go,
Music and words.

They pass at their checkless pace Into lands forlorn; Where the great cloud monsters race; To the rims of the rings of space Where the winds are born.

Or, caught at a child's desire
In a crystal snare,
While we sit at our ease by the fire,
They are drawn by a thread of wire
To a quivering hair.

K. 6

K. C. G.

THE match over the greens between Mitchell and Compston rang down the curtain on the golfing season, as far as such battles are concerned, although there will be plenty of minor matches all through the winter. It was exceedingly interest ng, and was invested with just that atmosphere of challenge and a fight for blood which exhibition games must naturally lack. To Compston himself, and to those who regard him as the hope of British golf, the match must necessarily have been something of disappointment, for Mitchell proved himself unquestionably the better man. On the other hand, Compston is still climbing the ladder. He played well and showed plenty of courage and sticking power, and is not one to be discouraged by defeat. Mitchell played magnificently, with almost overwhelming power and accuracy. "When he is good, he is very, very good," and it was pleasant to see our best golfer, after a rather patchy and disappointing season, playing a game that no one could possibly have excelled. The match game is his game, and in a long match over long courses he need fear no invader.

ANY supporter of Cambridge who happened to be there last Saturday, and to watch the Rugby match, must have come away cold indeed and stamping his feet, but exceedingly cheerful. It must be a long time since a University side so completely routed Blackheath as Cambridge did. A score of three goals and five tries to two tries represents a big margin, and although the famous "Club" is having a comparatively lean year and was unlucky in losing a man, yet there was no sort of doubt about the victors'

superiority. The backs were continually attacking with great pace and dash, thanks largely to the excellent work of the halves; for whole minutes together it seemed that the Blackheath citadel must fall—and, in fact, it did fall pretty frequently. Cambridge now appear a side of great possibilities in the way of brilliance, if also of some possibilities in the way of making mistakes. Too much importance must not be attached to the rout of a disorganised enemy, but the Cambridge stock has risen very appreciably.

WHERE THE SUN SHINES

MONREALE, SICILY.

IT has been said of Sicily:

White flame is Sicily
Whether cypresses like torches
In the breathless air burn,
Whether hot mountain scorches
Foot, heart, until they turn
Into flame like all of these—
Cypress of Sicily, mountain of Sicily
And her burning seas.

There is something of the glamour and toil of Sicily in this, and something of the Theorritan note—the shepherds and goats

upon the thyme-scented rocks. But Mr. Louis Golding, from whose recent "Sicilian Noon" the lines are extracted, while he gives a pungent, and also at times idyllic, impression of the island, says nothing about the place that, above all others, draws many to Sicily. He takes us through the lonely and forbidding interior to Castrogiovanni, with its hilltop cage of prisoners, to a fair at Palermo, to the temples and to the Liparis. But not to Monreale. The Norman phase of Sicily seems to have been blurred to him by the Greek, the Roman and the splendid discomfort of the present.



A QUADRUPLE CAPITAL WITH RICH ROMANESQUE FOLIATION.



DETAIL OF A COUPLED CAPITAL.

That is odd. For one would have thought that the vaults of the Cappuccini, where mummies and skeletons stacked high against the walls and gibbering from the groins, propped up in coffins, lying, crouching, craning forward and toppling, in the gloomy half light, would have provided him with nearly as poignant a thrill as the Fat Woman of Partenico. Even Baedeker says of this assembly of the late wealthy inhabitants of Palermo that "the melancholy but not uninteresting spectacle should be seen by the curious."

But, besides the mummies of the Cappuccini, Monreale has the cathedral and the cloisters of the adjoining Benedictine monastery. The Cathedral must always be counted among the buildings of outstanding importance in Europe. It is the crowning work of the most romantic line of kings in history, the last conjoint effort of the most complex of peoples. Its splendour had earned for it archiepiscopal rank before it was finished, and its sumptuous interior remains practically unaltered to this day. If it just falls short of its high intentions, it certainly fails magnificently.

The sons of Tancred of Hauteville were Masters of Sicily by 1072, six years after their kinsman, Duke William, had conquered England. But it was not till sixty years later that Count Roger's son, King Roger, felt himself secure enough in the kingdom his father had carved out for him to start building anything more entertaining than the square castles with which he and his father had covered the island.

William, in England, had got to work more quickly, but then he had a boatload of bishops with him when he crossed his channel and a very sound working knowledge of architecture. So he could start away building almost as soon as he had unpacked, and within ten years of his arrival the fat pillars and the round arches were springing up in half a dozen cathedrals and scores of smaller churches.

King Roger evidently had not wasted his time while he was awaiting his opportunity. When he built, he did it astonishingly well; first, the cathedral of Cefalú, with the Latin cross as his model; then the Martorana, which his admiral, George of Antioch, paid for, in the pure Byzantine form; and, last among the experimental churches, San Cataldo, which is as Saracen as any mosque.

By this time he must have known pretty well the resources at his disposal, so that he was able to use the genius of the several races under his rule to the fullest advantage when he set out to house his God and himself in dwelling-places worthy of the warrior king and apostolic legate that he was. The palace has suffered almost all the pains that time and



P. Northey.

SPLASH — AND THE THICK SCENT OF ORANGE BLOSSOM.



P. Northey.

THE MOST WONDERFUL CLOISTER IN THE WORLD.

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politics can exact. But the church has withstood the years nobly, and can still, in the loveliness of its surface and the splendour of its colour, claim to be one of the four perfect interiors of the world, by the side of St. Mark's, the Mosque of Omar, and the Kremlin Cathedral of the Transfiguration. As in Venice, Jerusalem and Moscow so at Palermo, under the King-Sultan Roger, it was the magic of the East controlled by the strength of the West that had wrought the miracle.

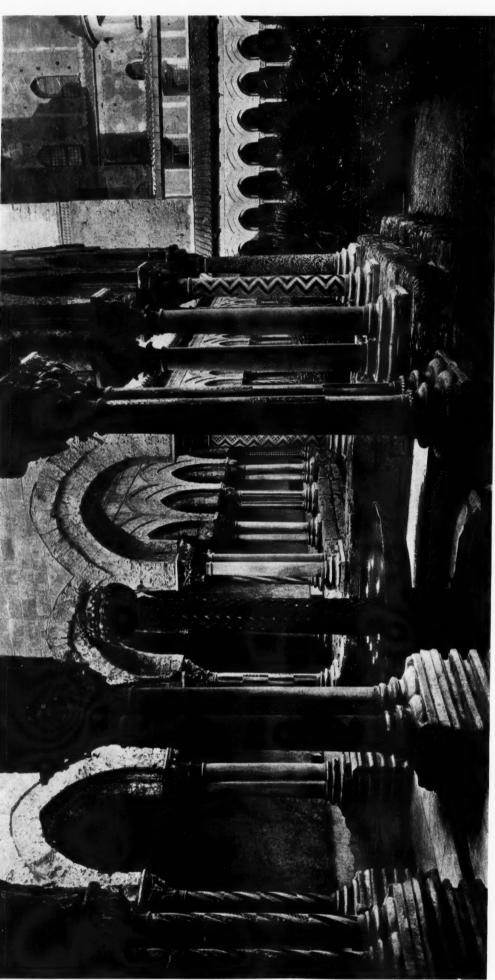
Roger's grandson, William the Good, was also a builder—though why he built his cathedral on a hill five miles from his capital no one precisely knows. There is, of course, the legend of the vision while he was hunting on the Royal Mountain, but it was late in the world's history for visions to have such practical results. Perhaps it was that in the rebuilding of the cathedral in the city he had been forestalled by his English archbishop. Perhaps he had the good sense to see that in the immediate neighbourhood of Roger's wonderful church any efforts of his would probably be eclipsed.

Whatever his reason, it was at Monreale he decided to build. Possibly, because he was William the Good, while his grandfather had been Roger the Broadminded, his building can never have had anything of the haunting exotic beauty of its forerunner. Still, he built as a prince should build, and if his successors have

managed to kill all the beauty of its exterior, within, it still glitters in all its original magnificence. The guide books will tell us of its 313ft. of length, its 124ft. of breadth and its 80,000 sq. ft. of mosaic. Very wonderful it is, from Bonanno of Pisa's bronze doors at the west to the great Christ Pantokrator in the vault of the eastern apse; very remarkable is that long sequence of grey monolith pillars with their ornate capitals. Indeed, everything that perfect material, admirable taste and expert craftsmanship can give is there. Detail after detail is, in itself, delightful, especially, perhaps, the scenes of William's interviews with Christ and the Blessed Virgin; while the great figure of the apse looms with the same overwhelming authority as He does at Cefalú. But, for all its excellences, William's work never moves us as Roger's does. It is too high, too long, too wide, too light. It is cold and shadowless, and the great series of mosaics tire us by their number and their stiff precision. The flickering mystery of the Cappella Palatina and the dim majesty of Cefalú are altogether wanting at Monreale. It is scheduled as a national monument, and such it deserves to be. We may respect a monument, but we can very seldom love

When we escape from the careful splendour of the cathedral into the warm and scented cloister, we get back into the fulness





GREEN. MOSAIC, A FOUNTAIN AND A SCRAP OF

P. Northey.

with or that show into the hard busting time. On the Jacon wood that wood Anaple:

of to also a volume of to also a volume of to also a volume of the total of the tot

life. The tangled, riotous garden framed by the 100 arches nd the 200 slender columns is indeed a miracle of human contivance. The masterpiece is at last achieved, and William's s ul can rest satisfied that he has accomplished something that rival can ever beat.

No more marvellous work of Sicilian Romanesque was ever roduced. All the civilisations of the Mediterranean seem to neet in this garden, where the orange scent almost overpowers; the Greek capitals, worked after Byzantine models by Sicilians for a Norman king: the Gothic arches touched by the magic of the South into Saracenic; and, above the dusky green and shade of the garden, the heavy texture of pantiles and the dusty brick cliff of the church. One of the capitals bears a mason's inscription, dating the work 1228; mosaics in bands and scrolls and glittering zig-zags; columns wreathed in arabesques telling

of origins in Persia, Middle Asia, and where else besides; capitals harbouring a score of dramatic figures, birds, animals and exotic plants. No square in Europe, surely, calls up the meeting of Norman, Arab, Greek and the wild folk of the island as does this perfect enclosure, with its affinities to the cloisters of Hautes Pyrenées. Perigord and Auvergne.

The lovely pavilion of the fountain angle, where the chevroned column shoots up from the carved basin, may be read as the final conjoined signature of the three races-Latin, Greek and Arab—that had met and worked at the bidding of the Norman and had created within fifty years a series of buildings unmatched and unmatchable in all the world.

We must, in conclusion, pay tribute to Mr. Percy Northey, to whose ability in other directions the firm of Rolls Royce owes not a little, for the superb photographs

BIG MATCH THE

By BERNARD DARWIN.

HE eagerly expected match between Abe Mitchell and Compston has come and gone. If, towards the end, it was something of a procession, it was yet full of interest and excitement, and fulfilled all reasonable expectations. In the first place, it was a real "needle" match, played with all proper chivalry, but grimly and fiercely, with no asking or giving of quarter. I thought it rather a pity, by the way, that when the match was over Compston suggested that they should play the bye. It was done, doubtless, with the best intentions for the sake of the onlookers who had come down for the afternoon; but this was a match, not an exhibition, and byes had no place there. The whole atmosphere was one of real business. It is a long time since I saw such a number of distinguished golfers taking a "busman's holiday to watch golf. One was reminded of the great scene in "Lavengro," when all the bruisers of England—Cribb and Belcher and Shelton and Jack Randall and Ned Turner and the rest—"men of tremendous renown," came down to see the great fight between Tom Oliver and Ned Flatnose. First of all, there was Mr. Edward Blackwell, a mightily impressive figure as referee. There was Miss Wethered, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Michael Scott, and Mr. Harry Colt come to see how the two giants played his new course at Wentworth. Duncan was there, naturally, and J. H. Taylor, declaring that Mitchell was the greatest golfer in the world and that he would back him in a long match against any man that walked. And there were Jack White, Havers, Gadd, Johns, Roberts and plenty more besides.

Among all these players there was, I think, only one opinion, namely, that Mitchell was beyond question the better golfer

plenty more besides.

Among all these players there was, I think, only one opinion, namely, that Mitchell was beyond question the better golfer of the two. He slightly outplayed Compston in every shot up to the green, and finally, when he got there, he out-putted him also. To say this is in no way to disparage Compston. He is a very fine golfer, with any amount of courage and sticking power. He has had a great year, and he is one of those who do not rest on their oars after a triumph: he is still on the upward grade, and if he is the man I take him for this defeat will not

power. He has had a great year, and he is one of those who do not rest on their oars after a triumph: he is still on the upward grade, and, if he is the man I take him for, this defeat will not depress him, but will only make him work harder at the game than ever. But it is simply a plain statement of fact that he is not yet, at any rate, the golfer that Mitchell is. He has beaten Mitchell twice this year in big matches—and all credit to him for it; but one can only think that it was not quite the real Mitchell that he met on those occasions. Mitchell, we know, has been sometimes disappointing; he cannot always quite "deliver the goods" when we most want him to do so; but when he really "gets going" at his best and full of confidence, then you might as well try to stop a steam engine.

In this match Mitchell was at his very best in every part of the game. There was, indeed, a slight weakness at St. George's Hill in the matter of long iron shots. I can recollect two downright bad ones; but this wholly disappeared at Wentworth. His driving was of a fearsome length and as straight as that of Taylor himself; his shots up to the hole were masterly and played with almost ridiculous ease. Indeed, it is there that he seems to have a decided pull over all the other players; at a range of 170yds. or so, when they have to give the ball a good hard knock, Mitchell seems to be doing little more than flick the ball, with the club kept under the most perfect control. No written word can convey the impressiveness of that 70 or 71, call it which you will, at Wentworth; more than any golf I ever saw, it made one feel the utter futility of trying to play golf oneself. It had to be seen to be believed; but figures may do something, and his figures were impressive enough. Here were two long modern courses stretched to their very fullest extent. At St. George's Hill, Mitchell had, as far as scores can be given accurately for match play, a 75 and a 72; at Wentworth a 71 and a 44 for eleven holes, which is to say, approximately two accurately for match play, a 75 and a 72; at Wentworth a 71 and a 44 for eleven holes, which is to say, approximately two over an average of fours for the whole long journey. I do not know what Compston thinks about it, but I think that a man who can lose only a fraction over two holes a round to golf of

that overpowering sort has not much with which to reproach

that overpowering sort has not much with which to reproach himself.

The match has already been described in many columns, by many hands, and details would now be out of place. I will only give my own impressions of the critical points, of the "ifs and ans" and "might-have-beens," which make up much of the interest of watching golf. Mitchell had one great chance of going right ahead early in the game. He had won three out of the first six holes at St. George's Hill and had a putt to win the seventh. I have seen that putt described as "a yard": which I take leave to say was nonsense; it was a full five feet long, possibly six. Still, it was an eminently holeable putt, and it was a great chance. Mitchell strove and agonised too much over it, missed it and putt his tee shot at the next hole into a bunker; his opportunity of getting early a smashing lead had gone. Now for Compston's chance. He had one at the seventeenth hole in the first round, when, after getting the holes back in great style, he was left with a four-foot putt to be one up, and missed it. But the really crucial hole was the ninth in the second round. He had squared the match; Mitchell had been in trouble and seemed very unlikely to get a four; Compston had a straightforward light iron or mashie shot to put on the green. If he did it, he would, in all probability, be one up. Alack! he hooked it into a bad place, took two to get out and six to the hole. Instead of a cheering one up, he was back to the weary old one down, yet again, and from that moment he played a little less confidently, and Mitchell played like a conquering hero. At Wentworth Compston might have won the first hole, and should most certainly have won the second. Here, again, were crucial holes, though not, in my judgment, so much so as that ninth. Looking back on the match as a whole and remembering the vein that Mitchell was in, I can hardly think that any one of these holes could have made a difference in the ultimate result, for Mitchell looked like a winner all the time; but th

would have been better suited by keen greens. He hits the ball on the green purely from the wrist, and a long putt on a slow green can hardly be got up to the hole in that manner. At one point, when he was timing the hinge movement of his wrist exactly, he did putt very well, but at other times there seemed a lack of rhythm and just a touch of jabbing. Personally, I should like to see him use a rather more "flowing" method of putting, if I may so describe it, not quite so dependent on the precisely right timing of the wrist movement.

Both battlefields were well worthy of the fight. St. George's Hill is, of course, very well known, but many people were seeing

Hill is, of course, very well known, but many people were seeing Wentworth for the first time, and, as far as I heard, there was a very cordial chorus of approval. I have already written something of it in COUNTRY LIFE, and will only add now that it has "come on" amazingly well. The turf and the greens were really heartiful and might have been of venerable antiquity. When beautiful and might have been of venerable antiquity. When there are two new holes instead of the present ninth and tenth, there are two new holes instead of the present ninth and tenth, which are to fall out, there will be very little material for criticism. I thought the short holes—the fifth, eighth, twelfth and seventeenth—particularly excellent, each with a character of its own, and there are few more varied and testing finishes than that provided by the last three holes. Because Mitchell made a drive and a pitch of the eighteenth and nearly did it in three, do not let the rest of us cherish any delusions. It will take us two full shots, and we shall have every right to be self-satisfied at luncheon if we can declare that we got home and got our fours.

"PROPER AMBLYNG LITTLE NAGGS"

O grow a cabbage might—if anybody liked cabbage—be useful, to breed hippopotami is probably intriguing (especially as nobody seems to know what, if anything, the word means in such a connection); but to breed a horse is to become a life member of the World's Best Growers. It is a thing vastly to be encouraged.

Those of us who have tried to grow things, if we can seldom explain coherently to the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy just

why we failed, can sometimes remember why we tried.
You—a stout heart—will try for one of several good reasons.
You will see yourself (and why not?) riding to victory this magnificent animal-to-be over the last fence of the point-topoint course. It is a victory at once so smashing and so popular. While the huge crowd roars its approval and the idle tears "of some divine despair" well into the hard, small eyes of the bookies, the rest of the field, utterly outdistanced, presently becomes engulfed in the next race.

Or, in quieter mood, you will think of how, in the years to come, the writers of books will refer to "that good horse" (your horse), "bred by that great man to hounds, Mr. ——" your name; and will tell of how you two witched the world

with noble horsemanship.

Or you may just be led on by the love for things that are or you may just be led on by the love for things that are young which animates all men, from market gardeners to horsemen. But while the market gardener may be supposed to love comparatively dull things, such as very small mushrooms, the horseman's young things are colts and fillies seen when the mist lifts on the moors of Dart and Exe, where they seem to be part of the swirling mist itself, or fillies and colts out in the paddocks upon an evening in June, seen against a background of big-limbed oaks and cool, shallow streams—with, it may be, an old cock pheasant or two prinking through the meadow

When all the world grows happy and wise again (which, of course, it never has been), we shall have a revival in some sort of that admirable Act of Henry VIII, of glorious, if uxorious memory; the act, I mean, which said that "any layman whose wife shall wear any French hood or bonnet shall keep one trotting stallion for the saddle."

As an Act, it must have caused what are called "scenes" in the family. It will have brought the prices of women's hats to something near to-day's appalling figure. While the act was in force only a very good, or foolish, husband can have responded with anything but the crudest oaths to an invitation to "see my new French hood" (or bonnet).

But the idea was a nice one, and, as soon as history is ready to repeat itself, Parliament must get back to it. I hope that they will keep the old-fashioned words: "—— shall breed," they should insist, "a proper amblyng little nagg for his lord-ship when he goeth on hunting."

You will not breed the "little nagg" for profit; not because

You will not breed the "little nagg" for profit; not because you would not like to, but because profit making is too difficult a business, as the profit makers are the first to admit.

In 1185 the King, I find (though I can't remember which king that would be) was selling imported brood mares to his tenants at four bob apiece. So far from acting upon purely philanthropic motives, he was making some 14 per cent. on the deal. But the days when landowners and amateur horse breeders got 14 per cent. on anything except their reclaimed income tax are gone. Still it must be nice for them to think income tax are gone. Still, it must be nice for them to think

about it.

Nor will you breed him "to improve the breed." When this project of the "little nagg" first takes shape in your brain you will mention it casually, diffidently, to all those of your acquaintance who have some reputation in the breeding world, to all your grand friends who do things on the grand scale, when the property are the owners of breeding established.

who, for income tax purposes, are the owners of breeding establishments and for all *practical* purposes are themselves owned (or disowned) by their stud managers.

Such men will, I think, scarcely understand about the "little nagg." They will, more probably, make it pretty clear that, with your loose ideas about selection and so forth, they regard you as a public danger.

> You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord, Too ceremonious and traditional

It takes a man like W. Shakespeare to knock together a hyphenated word like senseless-obstinate; but quite ordinary fellows among your grand friends can *be* senseless-obstinate over the questions of selection of sire and dam.

They will admit that they themselves are not infallible. They put this down to the fact that, choose a man never so wisely, he is always at the mercy of chance; and, in horses, as in other animals, chance will sometimes achieve a throw-back to some unknown and most disreputable ancestor on one side or the other. But you, they say, render the whole thing chance—and a poor chance—for even when you make a few uninformed or the other. But you, they say, render the whole thing chance—and a poor chance; for, even when you make a few uninformed researches into the ancestry of the sire, you are invariably guilty of completely ignoring the family history of the mare.

Strictly between ourselves, I believe there is something in what they say; but there is not the slightest danger of you

or any of the others doing real damage to breeding. This has always been a cry, from the days when the wiseacres frowned upon those frenchified fellows who wanted to breed something



"RIDING TO VICTORY OVER THE LAST FENCE OF THE POINT-TO-POINT COURSE."

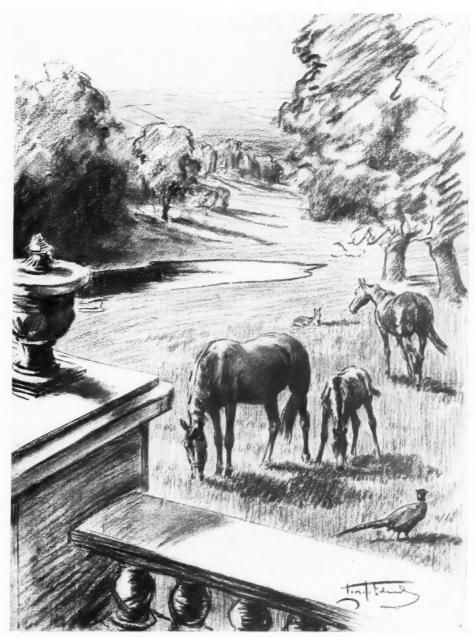
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"OUT IN THE PADDOCKS UPON AN EVENING IN JUNE."

a little more elegant that the plough horses to pull the barouche to church on Sundays.

As a matter of fact, when your grand friends fail you, you are sure to continue to take a lot of trouble to be orthodox, even if you are inclined to confine your attention to the "little nagg's" sire. You search the new books and the old books for advice, and you will get it—though, perhaps, not so explicitly as you could wish. Youatt, for instance, fails us in this respect

advice, and you will get it—though, perhaps, not so explicitly as you could wish. Youatt, for instance, fails us in this respect most lamentably.

"If horse breeders possessed of good judgment," declares Youatt, "would pay the same attention to breed and shape as Mr. Bakewell did with his sheep," all would be plane sailing.

Now, this is very irritating. Except from Youatt, I have never heard of Mister Bakewell. It seems probable that at the cry of "a Bakewell, a Bakewell!" sheep growers all across the world would leap to their feet, eyes ablaze, glasses charged. But to me the word Bakewell conveys nothing more than a confused recollection of an injunction to pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake. Then how, in the name of Youatt, could I pay the "same attention to breed and shape. . . ?"

People to whom one puts this question are apt to talk a lot about Robert Bakewell of Dishley, and the Leicester influence on the long-wool breeds. I can only say that if that is the same Bakewell, I am very much annoyed. I had thought that when Youatt talked about "Mr. Bakewell's sheep," he was referring to some particular sheep. It was pleasant to think of Bakewell showing off his sheep—after church on Sunday—with the same modest pride with which you will show off the "little nagg."

Modest pride, by the way, can be overdone.

"Bred him myself, you know." said a man I knew.

Modest pride, by the way, can be overdone.

"Bred him myself, you know," said a man I knew.

"Well, after all, it's very difficult, and we all make mistakes sometimes," was all he got for his modesty.

But we shall get over those difficulties of selection. We are, in fact, more likely to go wrong when (as it seems to us) the selection—like our greatness—is thrust upon us. For we have one terrible temptation to resist—the temptation to "get a foal from the old mare before she has to be put away." It is a temptation which comes when the old mare finally breaks down utterly, irretrievably, for the twentieth time; and it seems the most natural thing in the world. It is, we feel, part of our lifelong kindness to the old mare.

But the devil is in that temptation; certainly the old mare is not in it, and her comments would be found to be sulphurous if they were intelligible.

A reasonably good and sound hunter has never yet been bred from a broken-down old mare. I write that sentence on purpose; my purpose is that after you have done with saying what you think if its stupidity, you may grow calm enough to agree that one really does better to breed from a young mare.

enough to agree that one really does better to breed from a young mare.

You will not, in any case, forget the young man of the legend who enquired of the ancient whether his horse could do one or other of the impossible feats which legendary (as well as real) horses can do. "Ask of his dam," the ancient answered.

It is a bit late to be asking more questions of the old mare when her offspring breaks down "utterly, irretrievably, for the twentieth time," half way through his second hunting

season.

This temptation resisted, it is, after all, comparatively plane sailing. If you have the misfortune to be a certified lunatic, you will entrust the mare to the rowdiest and clumsiest groom you can obtain. You will instruct him that the mare is on no account to be kept quiet for the six months before the foal arrives and that he is to feed her with mouldy hay. You will tell him not to trouble to call in the vet to assist the

unfortunate mare, and, when the foal, in the face of every discouragement, does arrive, you will see that mare and foal are at once turned out into the most exposed and poorest pasture you can find, and that there is no shed or shelter in which they can stand when rain, sun or flies become intolerable.

intolerable.

If you are just an ordinary, uncertified lunatic, you will modify this procedure to the extent of merely forgetting that it is essential that both the mare and the foal, soon after it arrives, should have all the oats they can do with.

The fact is that it is as easy as it is delightful to breed one goodish foal. The reason why many people never breed more than one is because they find that foals, like other children, have the habit of growing up and requiring to be trained and given character. Some of them, as a matter of fact, seem already to have too much character of their own. I recollect one such young lady—she's rising three—of my recent acquaintance, who is at once the plague and pride of all her friends. One of her best friends spends the greater part of his time in leading her by the forelock away from the lane of "school" jumps which runs through her meadow and which of "school" jumps which runs through her meadow and which it is part of his job to keep from being damaged unlawfully. The rest of his time he spends in watching her coming back

again.

When I last met them both, it was to hear that he had caught her flagrante delicto with her head in his bucket of whitewash. Lifting a white (washed) face as her elderly and involuntary playmate lumbered rapidly across the field, apostrophising her as a "runagate" meanwhile, she had kicked her heels in the air and galloped away. She then observed him from a safe distance, while he discovered that, she having drunk three-quarters of a bucket of his whitewash, he must walk half a mile

to get some more. He returned to find that in the interval she had opened his dinner basket and eaten his dinner; looking up, with purplish face and a heart too full for words, he espied her trotting gaily round him in widening circles with his one and only (and practically sacred) hammer in her mouth.

He spoke of her in tones of anger from which, however, it was evident that he found it hard to exclude a note of pride. "Tis all what *she* wants," he declared with bitterness, "and never not nothing what nobody else wants."

But such things must be suffered for the good of the cause, and a man is only entitled to swear off breeding if and when the proper amblyng little nagg proves to be an improper clumsy pig of a young horse. Then he ought to be *made* to swear off, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the fault will lie in his own methods of breaking, and will prove that he is constitutionally unfat for the integral of the state of the sta tutionally unfit for the job.

Nevertheless, all honour to the one-foal men whose struggles

Nevertheless, all honour to the one-toal men whose struggles brighten the lives of the rest of us. I think, too, that for each time that they recollect with disgust the tearing, ramping, hard-mouthed brute, whose education they were eventually compelled to entrust to another, they must remember a dozen times the long-legged foal. And if they failed to teach him anything, the long-legged foal will have taught them much

them much.

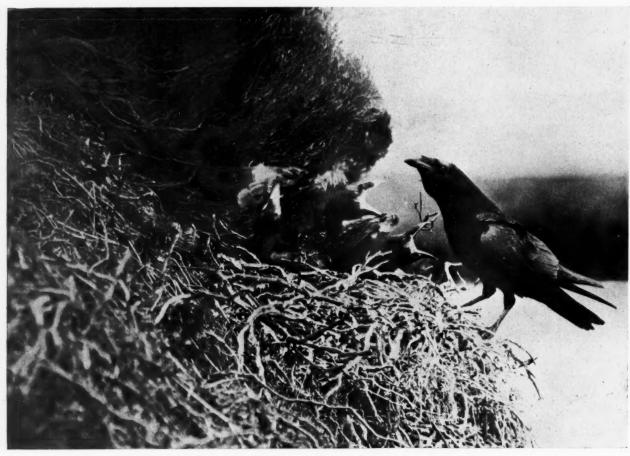
Of Ali the Yogi, whose side was pierced by a sin battle, it is said (as Mukeji tells us) that he "contito sit on his horse and commanded the fortune of war. continued last, when victory put its muzzle in the palm of his hand like

That, to my mind, is a wonderful metaphor. It would, I think, have meant a lot to my Mister Bakewell.

SOME BIRDS THE HEBRIDES OF

HE long chain of the Outer Hebrides lies from southwest to north-east. Most southerly of all the "Long Islands" is Barra Head. Then, in turn, come Mingulay, with its great seafowl-haunted cliffs, Barra Island, Eriskay, South Uist, Benbecula, North Uist, Harris and the Lewes. Along the western margin of most of the isles is a strip of fertile grazing land. It is called by the people the "Machair," and in summer is the feeding ground of the cettle and in winter of the barracele geese. cattle, and in winter of the barnacle geese.

But inland of this grassy strip one finds a dreary country—a land of bogs of great extent and of innumerable lochs that in places form a maze confusing even to the islesmen themselves. This inland country is unpopulated—except in the Lewes, where the people still go to the summer shielings at the beginning of summer. Everywhere in the Highlands and islands one finds the ruins of these summer shielings, but everywhere their day is over, save in the Lewes. But this desolate country of lochs and bogs, of wind-swept peat



ANTICIPATION. The raven, with bulging crop, returning to her clamorous brood.



EXPECTATION-



-STILL UNREALISED.

hags and stunted heather bushes is, in summer, the home of hags and stunted heather bushes is, in summer, the home of interesting and unusual birds. On the boggy ground beside the loch the Arctic skua, when full summer is come, scrapes out a small depression on some dry knoll, and one fine June morning lays the first of her two dark-spotted eggs that so wonderfully harmonise with their surroundings. The Arctic skua is a bird of graceful, swift flight. Even against the wind it speeds swiftly over the moorlands or across the sea. It is a pirate, for it lives almost entirely upon the fish that it forces gulls, terns and even puffins to drop in terror because of its relentless pursuit.

when a human intruder approaches the nesting site of a skua, the sitting bird, seeing him from afar, leaves her eggs quietly and, alighting on some little knoll, flaps her wings and drags herself over the ground as though wounded. Many birds practise this deception when their young are hatched, but the skua is one of the very few to do so while they have eggs.

they have eggs.

The larger lochs of this lonely country are the summer haunt of one of the most handsome of all British birds—the black-throated diver. It is a bird that, during the season of its nesting, very rarely takes wing. Its nest is placed only a few inches from the water's edge, and from her eggs the bird dives seal-like into the water. The black-throated diver usually



THE SHORT-EARED OWL.

nests on some island which it shares with herring and lesser black-backed gulls. These gulls make bad neighbours, and are ready to suck the eggs—if they are left unguarded—and to make a quick meal of the newly hatched young. One June day my wife and I rowed up a loch where a pair of black-throated divers were swimming with a young chick two days old. The baby became separated from its parents, and suddenly we noticed a lesser black-backed gull fly out from an island near and hover above the small diver. A couple of seconds more, and the gull would have made a meal of the baby, but a combined shout from us and the frantic barking of our collie dog, Dileas (which was in the boat with us and imagined something thrilling was taking place), caused the gull very reluctantly to swerve off. The mother diver, mistaking our motive, on hearing the uproar, rose from the water and with a wild cry flew straight at our boat. With some difficulty we drove the baby chick away from the island and towards its parents, and were thankful to leave the family party safe and united.

In order to photograph the black-throated diver on her nest, we had to surmount many difficulties. From the shore of the loch one day my wife noticed the diver on her nest, but, since there was no boat on the loch, it seemed impossible to cross

since there was no boat on the loch, it seemed impossible to cross to the island. A few days later we were lent a canvas boat by a friend, and taking it so far by car, we dragged it across a long



THE BLACK-THROATED DIVER.
On the nest among the reeds.



THE ARCTIC SKUA Leaving the nest.



THE ARCTIC SKUA Preparing to settle.

stretch of boggy moorland to the water's edge. But when we came to inflate the bladders, we found in them so many punctures that we despaired of mending them that day, and launched the boat without the bladders. My wife made the first journey across to the island. When she had seated herself in the boat the water herself in the boat the water was almost level with the top of the canvas sides, but by careful paddling she crossed the channel, drawing out as she did so a fishing line. By retaining hold of one end of the line I was able to draw back the boat empty, but when the small craft was half way across on its return journey the discovery was made that the paddle had been left on the paddle had been left on the island!

It was our collie, Dileas, which saved the situation. Across to the island she swam, and my wife attached the paddle and my wife attached the paddle to her tail with a piece of string. She is a strong swim-mer, and made light of the burden that she towed across to me. In the end, after many obstacles had been overcome and after much patient watch-ing from a hurriedly constructed "hide" (for our frail craft could be used only during the finest weather), the accompany-

could be used only during the finest weather), the accompanying photograph of the diver sitting on her eggs was secured.

On the heathery hills and dryer parts of the Hebridean moorlands the short-eared owl, the merlin, and the grey or hoodie crow are found.

The short-eared owl is the keeper's friend. He lives chiefly

The short-eared owl is the keeper's friend. He lives chiefly on mice and rats—the latter are unusually numerous and destructive on the moors of the Outer Islands—and is the only owl which hunts habitually in full daylight.

The merlin preys chiefly on small birds, and is so delightful and dashing a hawk that one is always sorry when it is

shot.

But of the hoodie crow it But of the hoodie crow it is difficult to say a good word. He is an unmitigated rascal, and undoubtedly does more harm on a moor than any other harm on a moor than any other bird. On an island was a hoodie's nest; perhaps fifty yards away a grey lag goose was sitting on six large eggs. That was one afternoon at the end of April; next morning the hoodies had discovered the goose's nest and had sucked five of the eggs. The sixth they had broken and left beside the nest. There is no bird more wary than the grey crow, and no bird harder to photograph. When my wife and I rowed When my wife and I rowed across to the island and, having seen me safely into the hide, she rowed back to the mainland, the hoodies realised per-fectly well that I had been left on the island, and would not venture near the nest. Accordingly, when we again rowed to the island later in the day and my wife this time took her watch in the hide, I rigged up two dummies in the stern of the boat and so deceived were the hoodies by this subterfuge, that they returned almost at once to the nest and fed their young.
SETON GORDON.

CULTIVATION OF LAND THE

R. J. R. BOND, the Agricultural Organiser for Derbyshire, in a paper on Land Cultivation read before the Farmers' Club, stirred the surface of a subject which promises to loom more largely in the agricultural vision than is generally realized and vision than is generally realised, and, apart from the interesting data and experiences given by the reader, induced a discussion of more than ordinary

interest. Sir interest.

Sir John Russell expressed the opinion that soil cultivation is in much the same position as manuring was a hundred years ago, but Mr. A. Amos, the well known Kent agriculturist, disagreed from this, and observed that the art of cultivation had been lost and that it needed to be re-discovered. So far as scientific research is concerned in far as scientific research is concerned in connection with soil cultivation, Sir John Russell is probably right, but there has been a tendency to overlook

the value of good tillage largely because farming has been made easier by means of artificial manuring, and good practical farmers are therefore much in sympathy with Mr. Amos's viewpoint.

with Mr. Amos's viewpoint.

The primary object of soil cultivation is to produce a seedbed in which seeds can germinate and in which the plants can subsequently develop in the most favourable manner. It follows that crops which vary in their nature require a similar variety of treatment, so far as the depth of soil and other points are concerned. The old view has generally been that tillage should be as deep as the soil can safely be worked, but there are indications that too deep ploughing is a waste of time for the majority of crops and that on some types of soil, deeply ploughed ground takes longer to dry out in spring, and therefore cannot be worked as early. This is a subject deserving greater attention, for new factors are now being brought to light from the scientific study of soils. Tilth formation in the future is likely to be considerably influenced by the results of this work, which at present is still in its infancy.

The secondary object of cultivations is to control the weed

at present is still in its infancy.

The secondary object of cultivations is to control the weed population of the soil, and though the type and nature of the weeds may indicate the standard of fertility, they are nevertheless indications of bad farming. That there is an art in weed eradication is generally recognised. It is still more evident if one compares the success achieved by one farmer with the failures of his prighbour. The reduction of successful weed predication. one compares the success achieved by one farmer with the failures of his neighbour. The reduction of successful weed eradication to an art and a science is the work of research scientists, but in this they have had to be guided by old practice, so that nothing new has yet been evolved in this direction. If a weed is regarded as a plant out of place, then effort should be concentrated on eradicating the intruder, bearing in mind the truth of the old adage, that one year's seeding is seven years' weeding. It is in this respect that the fruits of careless and bad farming are particularly realised.

Good farming implies many desirable qualities, and it is

particularly realised.

Good farming implies many desirable qualities, and it is not too much to say that the man who has closely studied the soil conditions on his own holding and in practice has overcome the difficulties which confront him has qualified himself to be regarded, in one section of farm management, as having made good. It does not follow that the same man is always equally at home with every type of soil.



DISC HARROWING.



SPEEDING THE PLOUGH.

Dr. B. A. Keen of Rothamsted, who, at the moment, is devoting much time to the scientific investigation of soil cultivations, emphasised the need for agricultural engineers to go into the matter of the design, both of the implements and the tractor, in order to get them to work at considerably higher speeds than those which are now the rule. He might have gone a step farther and suggested that close attention should be paid to the design of implements which will cover more ground with a saving in both horse and manual labour; for, though it may be well to develop the tractor, there are many holdings whose size prevents the best use being obtained from tractor power. The horse can be deemed a necessity in most cases and therefore indispensable.

The great value of the tractor as an aid to the cultivation of soils rests in the fact that it covers a larger area in the course of soils rests in the fact that it covers a larger area in the course of a day than is possible with horse labour, and this is a matter of some consequence, particularly on those soils which are "tricky," and which have to be worked quickly at the most favourable moment. Part of the art of good soil cultivation depends on the power of the farmer to work the stronger and sticky soils at the right time. The weather has always to be treated as an uncertain factor in these cases, and delay frequently means a considerable diminution in cropping results. Yet, again, the tractor is a powerful factor in speeding up the harvesting of hay and corn crops. Horses are slow and tire easily, drawbacks which do not apply to a tractor properly tuned up.

AN ARABLE POLICY.

The Government in its search for a policy which will secure the best development of agriculture in this country, have had their difficulties increased by the variety of suggestions put forward from all quarters. Proposals which disturb electoral pledges are not likely to find favour at a time when the Prime Minister is preaching truth in politics. It has also been recently pointed out that the strengthening of the National Farmers' Union organisation is likely to play an increasingly prominent part in the political future of agriculture. There is, however, much that is good in the suggestions made by Major E. A. Ruggles-Brise, M.P., in a recent letter to the Times. These are of a constructive character, and are based on the necessity for first of all recognising that the root difficulty in farming problems is the question of price. A policy which aims at setting agriculture on its feet and maintaining it in a position whereby it can continually develop must first of all offer some inducement. The best inducement is that of securing a price stability so that efficient farming methods can be certain of a fair profit on the money and skill invested in the industry. The two factors which frighten agriculturists more than anything else in political proposals are that they are either meddlesome or that continuity is not assured. These are the principal criticisms which can be urged against the Council of Agriculture's suggestion that a subsidy of £2 per acre should be allowed on fallows, apart from the cost to the taxpayer.

It has been previously pointed out in these columns that there are strong claims for a tax on imported malting barley, but Major Ruggles-Brise has made the useful proposal that it should be associated with a contributory wheat insurance scheme to ensure a fair margin of profit to wheat growers. A £1 per quarter tax on barley, assuming that it did not prevent its import, would mean a revenue of £1,200,000, and it is suggested that this money, together with the proceeds from the

The Intelligence Department of the Ministry of Agriculture has just issued a report on the policy adopted in connection with agricultural education and research during the three years 1921-24

(H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, 5s. net). The extensive nature of the work associated with and developed by the Ministry of Agriculture is frequently overlooked. There have been suggestions made in some quarters that agriculturists do not get full value for the money expended in connection with the activities of the Ministry. Views of that character are not likely to be substantiated if reference is made to the additions to agricultural knowle lge which have taken place as a direct result of Government help. What is, perhaps, needed is that agriculturists should realise to the full all the means of help which are placed at their disposal, and that fuller use should be made of them. The advisory service is particularly valuable, especially in relation to economies and plant diseases, while there is also considerable scope for a development of the veterinary service. It would almost seem that in many cases "the cart has been put before the horse," in that while animal breeding and livestock in general are the backbone of British farming systems, the appointment of veterinary advisors has been delayed longer than the appointment of entomologists and mycologists. This is, perhaps, due to the existence of an efficient veterinary organisation in private practice; but, nevertheless, it is important that farmers as a whole should have competent veterinary officers at the provincial colleges.

In regard to educational work, there has been a falling off in the number of students attending agricultural colleges, a fact which in no case can be regarded as satisfactory. It is, however, a reflection of the depressed state of agriculture. In many cases the education is expensive when times are bad, while, in addition, colleges have drawn largely on the towns and cities for their students, so that this class of student is deterred from pursuing an agricultural calling in the absence of good prospects. The depressing feature of many of our

colleges is that they fail to attract the number of farmers' sons who could make the greatest use of the information rendered available—and agricultural education was never more necessary than when the industry is fighting for its existence. Efforts are being made to ensure the attendance of students with practical experience by means of scholarships and by emphasising the need that college farms should not be conducted primarily for experimental work, but rather as demonstration farms, with a profit-making capacity in view. Farmers are naturally anxious that public money should not be spent in a manner which does not help to foster profit making on ordinary commercial farms.

THE STATE OF FARM WORK.

THE STATE OF FARM WORK.

Autumn can always be regarded as a busy period whatever the system of farming. On grass farms the problems affecting winter stocking crop up, while on arable farms there is the harvesting of root crops and the sowing of winter cereals. This year the autumn has been reasonably mild, which has allowed farm work to make good progress, though in some districts rain fell in rather greater quantities than is usual, and has delayed operations.

The potato crop has exceeded the expectations which were entertained earlier in the season. The early and second early crops were distinctly below the average, but the main crops, which are now practically all lifted, are estimated to be above the average of the last ten years. The crop when lifted in the first part of October was clamped in clean and dry order, but in the subsequent lifting the weather prevented clean harvesting. It is estimated that the total production amounts to just over 3,000,000 tons, which is 347,000 tons greater than last year's small crop, though 80,000 tons below the average of the last ten years.

MARSHALL'S HUNTING PIECES BEN

HE article in COUNTRY LIFE on Stubbs and Marshall, by Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., has done much to rehabilitate Ben Marshall in his right place as one of the habilitate Ben Marshall in his right place as one of the greatest English painters of field sports. Mr. Munnings has rightly given praise to Marshall's "The Earl of Darlington and his Foxhounds." This is regarded by some as Marshall's best hunting piece; in my opinion, it is easily beaten by the wonderful picture of "Tom Oldaker on Pickle," and by that of "Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esq., and his Harriers," which I show herewith. In COUNTRY LIFE of October 3rd was a brief reference to Tom Oldaker on his favourite mare, Pickle. The illustration with it is manifestly reproduced from the oil painting, and, though admirable, gives nothing like the effect of the wonderful engraving of this picture which is so rare and so very difficult ful engraving of this picture which is so rare and so very difficult to come across. In this engraving, huntsman, horse and hounds stand out marvellously against the stormy background. I have stand out marvellously against the stormy background. I have long regarded this magnificent mezzotint as the finest hunting piece of its kind I have ever seen. It is, for some curious reason, extraordinarily scarce. I am informed that there are probably less than half a dozen copies in existence. Some weeks ago I asked for information as to this print, and was replied to by Mr. Austin Mackenzie, formerly Master of the Old Berkeley Hounds, who told me that he knew of no engraving, but that Mrs. Macdonald of Largie in Argyllshire possessed a painting of Tom Oldaker on Pickle. Whether this painting is by Ben Marshall I have not yet ascertained.

It is a curious coincidence that just at this time an original by Ben Marshall of this great hunting piece came into the market

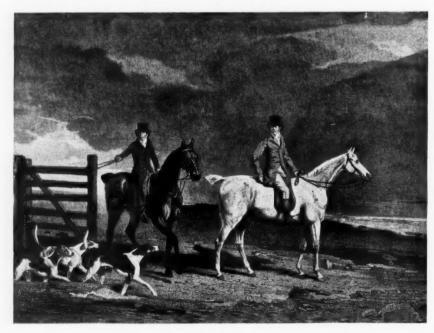
and was purchased by Lord Woolavington for £2,205.
The history of the re-discovery of this painting is, as pointed out by
"Curius Crowe"
in the COUNTRY
LIFE Correspondence pages of October 3rd, that it was sold by Messrs. Bruton Knowles from Oldbury, Glouces tershire, after the death of Mrs. Ann Capel, who was a relative of the Rev. and Hon. W. W. Capel, its original owner. This gentleman was, I find, Master of the Old Ber-keley Hounds in 1810. I have always been fas-cinated by this wonderful hunting piece and have taken much trouble to get at

its history. The late Lord Fitzhardinge, who was Master of the Berkeley Hunt (not to be confused with the Old Berkeley) from 1897 to his death in 1917, informed me that the original Hunt was given up at Berkeley Castle in 1793 or 1794. Tom Oldaker then migrated to Gerrard's Cross and became huntsman to the

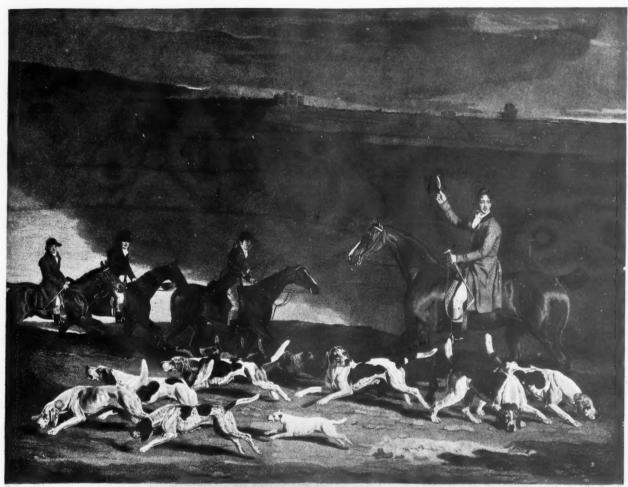
then migrated to Gerrard's Cross and became huntsman to the subscription pack, which has hunted the Old Berkeley country ever since. The Berkeley Castle Hunt was resumed in 1807, when Colonel Berkeley, subsequently Lord Segrave, and Earl Fitzhardinge got together a new pack which he Mastered till 1857. Lord Fitzhardinge informed me also that there was no painting or engraving of Tom Oldaker on Pickle at Berkeley Castle.

I have the strongest impression, nevertheless, that Ben Marshall's famous painting dates from the period when Oldaker was huntsman at Berkeley Castle under the old Earl of Berkeley. The wide landscape is, I believe, a Gloucestershire scape and the water is the River Severn. The face of Tom Oldaker on Pickle is much younger than in the portrait, also by Marshall, of him on Brush, his favourite hunter when he carried the horn with the Old Berkeley. This latter painting, done in 1808, is much him on Brush, his favourite hunter when he carried the horn with the Old Berkeley. This latter painting, done in 1808, is much inferior to the earlier painting, and in it Oldaker looks years older than in the wonderful painting of him on Pickle. Tom Oldaker was born in 1751 and died at Gerrard's Cross, at the age of eighty, in 1831. He was huntsman to the Earl of Berkeley for many years, and indubitably one of the greatest huntsmen of all time. It was said of him by an old sportsman who knew him well that, give him a good scenting day and one first-rate hound, and he would kill any fox that ever trailed brush. And the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, a son of Oldaker's first Master, the Earl of Berkeley, wrote of

Berkeley, wrote of him: "No man him: "No man knew a fox better than my father's huntsman, huntsman, 10m Oldaker. . . . It was said of him that where there was little or no scent to serve him, he could 'guess' a fox to death. In those few words those few words lies the greater portion of a hunts-man's field duty." Tom, in fact, could foretell the run of a fox so accuratethat he lifted his hounds from point to point till the weary quarry presently came back to him and was ultimately was ultimately killed. Only a great huntsman and a genius, however, can dare to take such liberties with his fox and field.



" DUNCOMBE."



FRANCIS DUKINFIELD ASTLEY ESQ! and has HARRIERS.

The fifth Earl of Berkeley, Oldaker's first Master, "used," said Grantley Berkeley, "to hunt all the country from Kensington Gardens to Berkeley Castle and Bristol. Scratch Wood, a cover close to Wormwood Scrubs, was the nearest cover to London; but I have heard old Tom Oldaker say that, while with my father, he found a fox in Scratch Wood and lost him in the rough ground and cover in Kensington Gardens." The Earl of Berkeley in those days had, in addition to the headquarters at Berkeley Castle, a kennel at Cranford, Middlesex, another at Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, and yet another at Nettlebed, I think in the present Heythrop country. The Hunt servants of the Earls of Berkeley wear yellow cloth, as I believe they have done for many generations. When Oldaker migrated to Gerrard's Cross he and his whips sported yellow plush coats, the uniform, I believe, still worn. I remember the Hunt servants in this dress in the 'nineties. Tom, apparently, never carried a straight horn, but always used a hunting horn of bugle shape, with a single turn in it.

Before quitting the subject of this famous picture one

Before quitting the subject of this famous picture one may express the hope that Lord Woolavington will be able to see his way to allow his painting of Tom Oldaker

his painting of Tom Oldaker to be engraved, so that all sportsmen interested may be able to obtain a copy of one of the noblest hunting pieces in England. Ben Marshall was born in 1767 and died in 1835. He painted chiefly in London and at Newmarket, though he made frequent excursions to other places as he obtained to other places as he obtained commissions. He exhibited occasionally at the Royal Academy between 1800 and

Next to his masterpiece of Pickle," the Next to his masterpiece of "Tom Oldaker on Pickle," the wonderful picture of "Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esq. and his Harriers" is, in my judgment, the finest specimen of Marshall's work. The hounds are lifelike, and among all the portraits of these animals which I can recall in a long memory of hunting pieces I never saw hounds more finely portrayed. They certainly eclipse the two hounds shown in "Tom Oldaker on Pickle," the second of which is too short in the neck, and too throaty

the second of which is too short in the neck, and too throaty to be perfect.

Mr. Astley's harriers are splendid specimens of the old-fashioned type, probably improved by a touch of the fox-hound, which relieves them from the heaviness of the old southern harrier. All are hard at work, and the two on the right of the picture show the low-scenting hound of the past in perfection. Here you have the ancient, light-coloured hare-hound, a type still found in the West of England, the ancient blue-mottled hound, the hound with its dark back showing white flecks, and the tri-coloured hound. The keen fox-terrier in the middle of the picture is an admirable touch. This beautiful hunting scene is, to my mind, to be set upon the same plane as the Tom Oldaker acquired by Lord Woolavington. It is superbly engraved by R. Woodman. The print is in the British Museum; where the original painting is I have no knowledge. Mr. Astley was, I believe, a Cheshire squire. I show also two lesser pictures by Ben Marshall: "Duncombe," a grey hunter, "the property of George Treacher, Esq."; and the well known foxhound, "Jasper," once the foremost hound in the kennel of the Earl of Egremont. With Jasper is shown Luke Freeman,

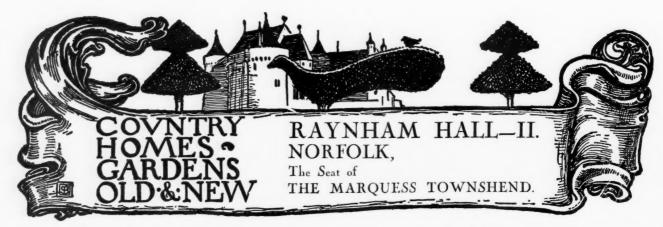
the Earl of Egremont. With Jasper is shown Luke Freeman, a famous Sussex huntsman— ancestor, I believe, of Frank Freeman and W. Freeman, huntsmen respectively to the Pytchley and Grafton packs of the present day. Jasper, although a very famous working hound, is by no means perfection from the hound-show point of view. He is excellent in shape, but his feet are too heavy resembling in this respect the hounds shown in the Earl of Darlington's picture—and he Darington's picture—and he is so me what pig-mouthed.

"Handsome is as handsome does," however, and in the working and hunting qualities Jasper could never be faulted.

H. A. BRYDEN.



"JASPER" AND LUKE FREEMAN.



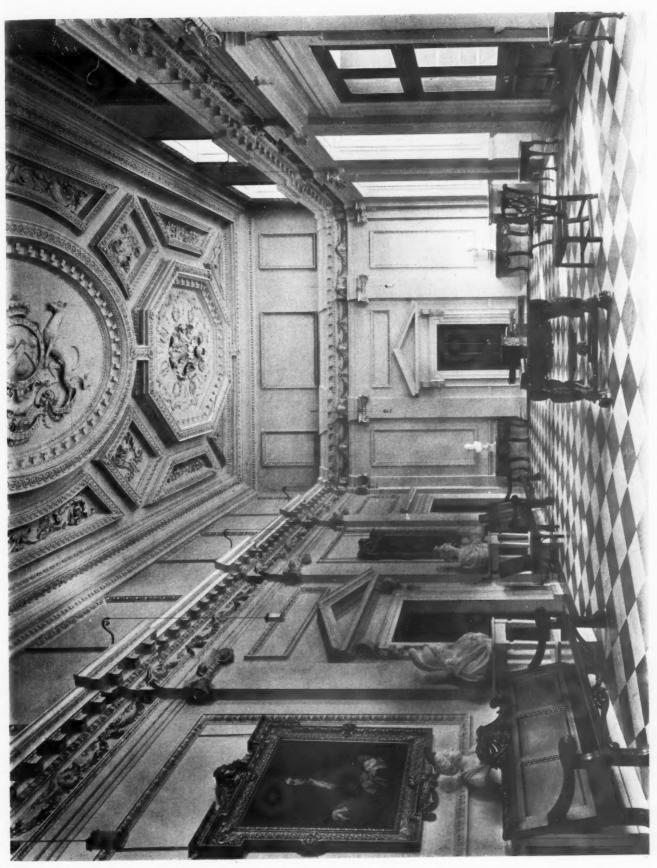
OLKHAM, Houghton and Raynham, to set them in alphabetical order, are the three great eighteenth century houses of Norfolk comprehensively representative of the governing aristocracy of that age. The Cokes, the Walpoles and the Townshends took a lead between them in every characteristic activity of the century, as, between them, they owned the whole of the north-eastern plain of Norfolk. They and their mansions form a solid bloc wherein the history of an entire epoch is contained, with all its amenities, glories and weaknesses. Politics, agriculture, art and sport—the four birthright endowments of the English

aristocracy—are here found developed on a scale unsurpassed, if, indeed, equalled, in any other part of the country. The Earl of Leicester, Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, "Turnip" and Charles and the first Marquess Townshend, Coke of Norfolk, and Horatio Walpole of Wolterton form a group of figures whose activities may, with only slight exaggeration, be said to be an epitome of the eighteenth century. Does not one or more of them stand in the front of everybody's visualisation of the period? The great house at Raynham, as left by the second Viscount Townshend at his death in 1737, and even as it stands to-day after over a century of gradual denudation, is, in many

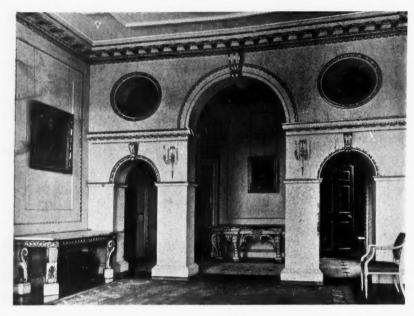
On the Kent side table the bust of Charles Fox Townshend, founder of the Eton Society.

respects, the more representative of the three. It has little of the incongruous, however civilised, pomp of Houghton and Holkham. It is a more truthful, if unconscious, interpretation into architecture of the landowning oligarchy's characteristics. There is grancharacteristics. There is grandeur and pride, wealth and deportment, but based, as in the Townshends, upon a Norfolk robustness and spacious-ness. Moreover, it was not built in the eighteenth century at all, but has its origin, like the greatness of the familiesthough Holkham and Houghton do not express the fact archi-tecturally—in the early summer of the English Renaissance: the age of Elizabeth and Shakespeare, Lord Justice Coke and Francis Bacon, Inigo Jones and Milton. Last week we traced the actual growth of the Townshends, seeing them rise to honour under the Tudors and, in 1619, begin the existing house, the shell of which was completed, apparently with the assistance of Inigo Jones in its later stage, by the time of Sir Roger, the first baronet's, death in 1637. The essentially eighteenth century impression given by the house as a whole is thus a tangible lecture on the theme, that the age of the Georges was only a more complete development of the ideas -political, ethical and artisticenunciated in the earlier epoch. Just as George III based his theory of monarchy on that of Charles I, and literature took Shakespeare and Milton for its gods, so the architecture of Inigo Jones so permeates that of Kent that Raynham, of which the interior is almost entirely his work, is a perfect unity, although more than a century separates the beginning of the walls and the completion of the rooms.





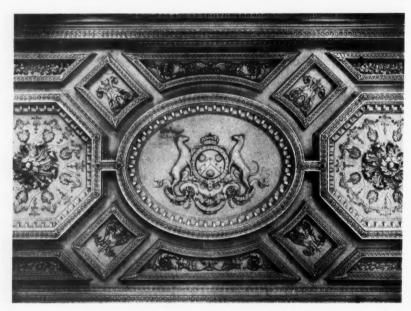
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Converght.

3.—THE WEST END OF THE DINING-ROOM.

" C.L.



4.—THE HALL CEILING, WITH THE ARMS OF CHARLES, SECOND VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND.



5.—THE DINING-ROOM: A TYPICAL WILLIAM KENT INTERIOR.

Sir Horatio Townshend, second son of the builder, succeeded his elder brother, as a youth of eighteen, in 1648, finding the house apparently insufficiently complete to be inhabited. His career began in 1658, when he married Mary, sole heir of Edward Lewknor of Denham, Suffolk, was returned to Parliament, and was shortly placed on the Council of State. He was an ardent Restorationist and, in spite of his position in the Government, was hatching a plot with Lord Willoughby of Parham to seize King's Lynn as a base for an invasion, when both were shut up in the Tower. Early in 1660, however, he was free, vigorously preparing for the overthrow of the Commonwealth, and went later to the Hague as one of the deputation inviting the King's return. Various local honours were conferred on him, including the Governorship of King's Lynn and the Vice-Admiralty of Norfolk, and in 1661 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Townshend of Lynne Regis. During the succeeding years he was as zealous against Independents, Presby-terians and other "fanatics" as his ancestor, Henry VIII's commissioner, had been against the ancestors of Lord Townshend's victims. In September, 1671, Charles II paid a visit to Raynham, the accounts for whose entertainment have been communicated to me by Mr. Bradfer Lawrence.
No light is shed by them on the condition of the house, which must, nevertheless, have been rendered liveable as soon after Sir Horatio's marriage as the troubled nature of the times admitted. No work of Charles II date, however, has recognisably survived, so the probability is that it was of local, traditional make and was, conseof local, traditional make and was, consequently, cleared away by Kent. The accounts for the Royal visit show that special sheds were built as kitchens, and, so far as one can guess, a railed-off dais, possibly with a kind of proscenium with curtains, was erected at one end of the hall for the accommodation of the Royal table. That, at least, is the impression given by these entries: these entries:

Paid in full of a bill for booke gould for the Bellcony for Cortayne Rings	£	s.	d.
and Toppe	I	1	11
For 6 honderd and a halfe & 14 pound of Spanish Iorne to make Spitts and Iorne worke belonging to the			
kitching	5	12	6
For Smiths worke makinge the	0		
Belcony and Brooches and Spitts	7	19	4
Carpenders worke for the Ranges and putting up the Armes in the hall and putting up a kitching: making	,		·
tables and benches	13	3	7
	0	43	,

Considerable quantities of table utensils and other crockery were bought. We read of 10 dozen trenchers and 17 drinking horns, 12 ladles, 6 large trays, three dozen tin candlesticks, 4 plain hanging candlesticks, 2 tin colanders, 4 brass slices, "Earthen Whight warre" (principally bedroom crockery), and a load of bedding and pewter from Holkham. The impression is given that, as yet, the domestic resources of Lady Townshend were somewhat overtaxed by the visit. The fare was, as usual, ample, but not so disgustingly profuse and unwholesome as the familiar menus preserved of James I's banquets: 1,600 walnuts cost 6s. 6d., "Borgonny Pears and Backing Pears" were bought, 1,170 smelts cost £1 18s. 6d., oysters, lobsters, crabs, whitings and codlings arrived from Lynn, Wells and Holme; 10 dozen stints, 19 scambles, 33 plover, 4 curlew, 5 couple of mallard and 2 teal graced the board, besides 5 fat pigs (20s.), 10 fat calves (24s.), 40 fat geese (1s. 9d.), 25 turkeys (2s. 6d.), 12 fat pigs (3s. 4d.), 1,400 eggs (3s. 4d. per hundred) and 40 neats'

9 fat steers, 22 sheep, 14cwt. of flour were tongues. accounted for, and a final entry,

Oatts delivered for his Maiestys Retenew .. £35 0 0 .. 3 3 1 Beans to them

indicates the extent of the King's train. The total expenditure amounted to £310 8s. No other king or queen visited Raynham, although a bed was obtained for an intended visit of Queen Anne, till Queen Mary visited Mr. and Lady Agnes Durham and explored the house on October 23rd, 1923.

A curious reference to the first Viscount Townshend (as he became in 1682) is contained in a letter written in 1701 by Peter le Neve to Sir John Perceval, an Irish amateur of architecture and early patron of James Gibbs, who was proposing to visit the principal buildings of East Anglia, winding up with a meeting with Bell, the architect of Lynn, published by Mr. Harry Sirr:

The first peer is said to have been gouty and to have contrived a staircase and an engine on it, that he could convey himself up (to) any floor of the house.

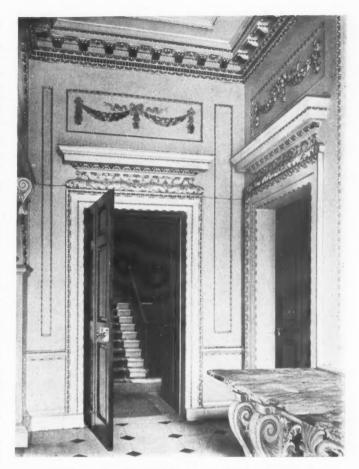
The "engine" has certainly disappeared, but the staircase referred to may be that known as the oak staircase, immediately south of the hall, with twisted balusters and Corinthian pillar newel posts, alleged, by the way, to be haunted by Dorothy Walpole, sister of Sir Robert, the second wife of the second viscount and a lady of undisciplined morals. Still more ghostly, however, are the staircases of the original plan. The "grand" staircase (see plan, Fig. 16) was inserted by Kent, though in a top-lighted well that hardly gives the grandeur much This exiguous staircase provision, presumably scope. in the position of the earlier stairs, is another of the little evidences that combine to strengthen the case for Inigo Jones having only been consulted late in the day

and for finishing touches.

Charles, the second viscount, succeeded his father charles, the second viscount, succeeded in father in 1687, but seceded from the political faith of his family and became a Whig. He was the most masterful and successful member of his line and, as Secretary of State, was the "senior partner" in the Government with Walpole from 1721 to 1730. The Norfolk brothers-in-law between them managed the entire Government of the country for these pine years. Townshead being principally enfor these nine years, Townshend being principally engrossed in the tortuous foreign relations that characterise this period, with Dubois, Ripperda and Alberoni, most inscrutable of rivals. Mr. J. M. Rigg, in the Dictionary of National Biography, considered that, in spite of many talents that adapted him for affairs of State, he was unfitted for their consummate conduct by a singular union of discordant qualities. With only moderate abilities, he had boundless confidence in his own capacity, revelled in complicated detail, as precipitate in action as cunctative in deliberation. All are agreed, however, with Chesterfield, that "never minister had cleaner hands." Mr. Grant Robertson, on the other hand ("England Under the Hanoverians"), has far more respect for him. or later a partnership of two such masterful men as Townshend and Walpole was bound to end in the sub-jection of one to the other. The conception of a prime minister was on the point of emerging, and Walpole was the man who eventually delivered it into the world. In 1730 Townshend's foreign policy was virtually discredited, by circumstances as much as by design, in the refusal of Spain to recognise farther the abortive Treaty of Seville, supported by Townshend; and the alternative Seville, supported by Townshend; and the alternative policy, favoured by Walpole, of coming to an understanding with the Emperor on the matter of the Pragmatic Sanction, accordingly was pursued. Townshend, finding himself fundamentally opposed to Walpole's programme, not only abroad, but in parliamentary tactics and patronage, and unwilling to take the second place in the partnership, resigned—the last Secretary of State who governed before the emergence of the Prime Minister as the supreme head of government. But, as Mr. Grant Robertson puts it:

With singular dignity and self restraint, he equally declined to follow the example of Carteret, and other notable Whigs, and join the opposition to his brother in law. He gave up public life, retired to Raynham, and as "Turnip Townshend" by his experiments in agriculture made himself one of the pioneers of the new scientific farming. This service to his country was not an unfit close to a career which had begun with helping to make the legislative union with Scotland.

The estate books of Raynham for this period, which would make an extremely interesting study, are, unfortunately, missing. Without them it is difficult to locate



6.—FROM DINING-ROOM TO GRAND STAIRCASE.



7.—DETAIL OF THE DINING-ROOM CHIMNEYPIECE. A more than usually rich design by Kent.



8.—FROM BOUDOIR TO STATE BEDROOM.



9—CHIMNEYPIECE IN THE STATE BEDROOM. In both illustrations, sage-green and gilt woodwork, characteristic of Kent.

exactly Townshend's precise position as an agricultural reformer. If one thing is more certain than another, it is that the popular belief of his having introduced the turnip into the rotation of crops is wholly erroneous. Turnip crops were familiar, if not common, in England long before the close of the seventeenth century. But the right methods of cultivating them were neglected, as they were sown too thickly and insufficiently hoed. Jethro Tull was the exponent of improved methods of hoeing and sowing, and for these Townshend was, no doubt, enthusiastic. Indeed, according to a note by Pope to his "Imitations of Horace," "that kind of rural improvement which arises from turnips" was "the favourite subject of Townshend's conversation." Thus his nickname doubtless originated among the wits of Twickenham and the coffee-houses, whose acquaintance with agriculture was, at the best, uncertain. Arthur Young, in whose "Tour of the Southern Counties" one might expect to find a stirring eulogium of Townshend when he approached Raynham, not only makes a wholly inadequate reference to the house, with which he was obviously disappointed after seeing Houghton and Holkham, but ignores the Raynham estates altogether. In the preface alone he refers to Townshend, and then not in connection with the popular vegetable:

From whence comes the introduction of turnips into England, but from Tull? Who introduced clover but Sir Richard Weston? Marling in Norfolk is owing to Lord Townshend and Mr. Allen.

Mr. Townsend Warner ("Landmarks in Economic History") sets Townshend's position somewhat low: "He began the Norfolk course, a rotation of four crops, interposing turnips and clover between his cereals," thus making no reference to Young's ascription to him of the introduction of marling. This, in reality, must have been his great innovation, for, as Young pointed out, all the country between Houghton and Holkham was formerly a wild sheep walk before marling wrought the wonderful improvements by which a "coney warren"—as the adjoining acres of Holkham were described—was converted into the most thriving arable area in the country.

In 1732 Lord Harley visited Raynham and, in the journal of his travels, confirms this assumption with notes from Townshend's conversation. "His great improvements have been by enclosures, with marl which he has used a great quantity of, and he was one of the first that made so great use of it, and then next by sowing turning."

But, besides agriculture, architecture solaced the retirement of the Minister. If Raynham was the agricultural capital of the neighbourhood, Holkham was the artistic, where Lord Leicester represented tout ce qu'il y a du plus chic, with Kent as his chief of staff. Since 1722, moreover, Campbell and Ripley had been raising Houghton, where Kent was carrying out most of the interior decorations. Ripley was further engaged at Wolterton for Horatio Walpole, and Brettingham—apparently the only jack of them who could make an architectural drawing—was occupied in confiding to his friends that he was the architect, as being the draughtsman, of the whole group. Norfolk, between 1720 and 1735, outstripped even the North of England as a nursery of mansions, of which Vanbrugh had written in 1721:

There are several gentlemen in this part of the world that are possess'd of the Spirit of Building, and seem disposed to do it in so good a minner that, were they to establish here a sort of Board of Works to conduct their affairs, I do verily believe they would sooner make Hawksmore a commissioner of it than that excellent architect Ripley.

In 1721 the uninspired, but practical, Ripley's star seemed to be in the ascendant; but the development of the Palladian coterie—of which Norfolk was, perhaps, the real centre—eventually brought Kent to the fore as the true successor of Vanbrugh as arbiter of taste. To Raynham, therefore, Kent came from his other two undertakings. Whether Lord Townshend set him on to rehabilitating the house before his retirement or not cannot be stated, but ever since 1716, at least, works had been going on. In that year "the court" was paved, possibly the big north court by the servant's wing, which was added at some time between 1715 and 1730. In 1723 John Fellows of Lynn made the "smoaking room chimney piece of gray and black marble," a piece I have been unable to identify. It is interesting, though, to

observe that, at Raynham, a smokingroom was provided at least a century and a half earlier than in several large houses one could name. All the renovations, however, were complete by the summer of 1731, when Sir Thomas Robinson noted that sash windows had been inserted (in place of the Jacobean wooden frames) and the whole interior very prettily decorated, and just finished, by Mr. Kent. Lord Harley, in 1732, further confirms the fact that the whole interior was altered by Kent.

just finished, by Mr. Kent. Lord Harley, in 1732, further confirms the fact that the whole interior was altered by Kent. The hall (Fig. 2) has been claimed, by responsible critics, as wholly the work of Inigo Jones, in spite of the second viscount's armorials and coronet looming hugely in the typically Kent ceiling (Fig. 4). Others claim the wall treatment for Jones. There is nothing



10.—GILT STAND BY W. KENT, AND A GLASS FOR FOUR CANDLES. Both circa 1730.

in the details that Inigo Jones was incapable of designing, nor, unfortunately, that Kent might not equally—and, in my opinion, more likely—have set up. Kent, it must be remembered, had published Inigo Jones' designs for Burlington, had worked at Coleshill and Wilton, and was constantly adapting and making use of Inigo's ideas. There is, however, a feeling of restraint about the treatment of the hall that, while Inigo might, yet in most of his known interiors actually did not, produce. The double cube room at Wilton is frankly baroque; the hall at Coleshill is Roger Pratt's. Taking the details which we saw last week might credibly be ascribed to Jones, they are all characterised by a certain floridness in the scrollwork



11.-WINDOW RECESS AND CONSOLE IN RED SALOON.

and, in the case of the Belisarius Room ceiling, a rusticity of handling that is wholly absent from this hall. The door treatment, moreover, is the ordinary one of the Palladians, and exceptional for Inigo Jones. The question then arises, did Kent entirely re-plan the centre of the west front? The two end walls are not structural (see plan, Fig. 16), and did the original hall extend from wing to wing? This suggestion, though, will not bear scrutiny. Not only is the oak staircase, of pre-Kent date, at the south end, but the fragment of pseudo-Inigo Jones panelling illustrated last week occurs against the north face of the north end wall of the hall on the first floor, in the lobby attached to Room 21. As it stands, the hall is one of the most successful of Kent's interiors. The oak settees and semi-octagon side tables and the picture frames are his work, and if the ceiling is unsatisfactorily related to the walls, it is a rich piece of work in itself. The saloon was illustrated last week, but it has never been the same



12.—AN EXQUISITE COMBINATION OF SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.



13.—BED, IN CRIMSON SILK, PREPARED FOR QUEEN ANNE.



-THE HEAD OF THE GRAND STAIRCASE.
old ironwork. Chiaroscuro treatment of walls by Kent.

room since the twelve pictures by Jansen of the "Vere Captains," brought to Sir Roger, the builder, by his wife, were sold, to contain which Kent decorated the room with a helmet in the cornice above each picture. Thus the dining-room (Figs. 3 and 5) remains his most finished apartment. Lord Townshend, perhaps with an eye on Holkham, required some service recess at one end, and Kent erected a screen, shown in Fig. 3, which, according to Lord Harley, is meant to be "the arch of Severus—in wood." The walls bear ornament in his richest style. Cornice, between-window mirror, door-cases (Fig. 6) and overdoor panels are carved and gilt, as are the typically Kentian side tables and the overare the typically Kentian side tables and the over-mantel containing the picture of Lord Townshend's second son, Thomas, who became his private secretary and had a successful parliamentary career. The chimneypiece, in grey and statuary marble, has details not common in Kent's repertoire.

Lord Harley has left us a pleasant group round the dinner-table. After remarking that, since the decorations were by Kent, there was "consequently a great deal of gilding and a very clumsy overcharged

a great deal of gilding and a very clumsy overcharged chimney piece," and inveighing against the arch of Severus as preposterous, he goes on:

My Lords eldest daughter, that is unmarried, keeps his house, a very pretty as well as fine young lady, and very well behaved. Miss Molly the youngest daughter, Mr. Roger of the Guards, and master Augustus who is at sea, these were all my Lord's children that were then with him. We were extremely well entertained, a very handsome dinner, and particularly the largest and finest tench that ever I saw or tasted, and they were as good as they looked. I am very unwilling to leave this place, one might very long dwell upon the beauties of it and be always discovering new ones.

Through the door in Fig. 6 can be seen the bottom of the main staircase, for which, apparently, Kent was responsible. The ironwork (Fig. 14), bold and graceful, and, no doubt, the design of a reputable smith, is painted blue and gold, as is the similar work on the grand stair at Kensington. The walls and ceiling, as at Kensington and Houghton, were painted by Kent, restricted, as in the case of the latter, to chiaroscuro, shades of bistre picked out in gold alone being used. The arabesques on the coved ceiling are closely akin to those in some of the State rooms at Kensington. Kent's ceiling paintings in the Belisarius Room were illustrated last week. Occupying the angle in the south-east corner

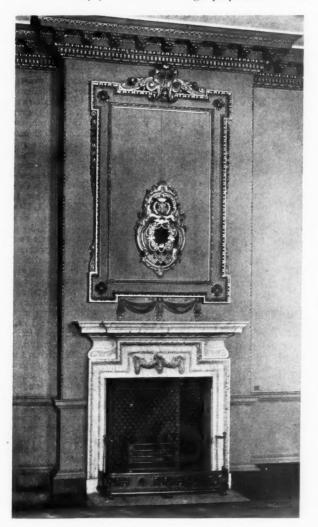
corresponding to the dining-room is the State bedroom entered (Fig. 9) from the boudoir. The photograph is typical of the interior decoration of the house, nearly all the principal rooms of which are disposed on the same plan-a console table and mirror between the windows, rich cornice, door-cases and overdoor panels, and elaborate overmantel painted in a low tone and picked out in gold. The present colouring of the rooms, in most of which some tint of sage green predominates, is the work of Messrs. Mellier, but it is well carried out and is true to period. The State bed, of which the canopy and curtains are of crimson patterned silk, has a tester valance with large appliqué gilt thread emblems of the British Isles and the Queen Anne monogram. The Royal arms, very beautifully worked in silks, is applied above the head of the bed. An outside curtain formerly worked on the rod that can be seen in the illustration. The bed itself has been renewed. The tapestry with which the walls were hung has been sold, but the room retains the work of the Kent renovation. The black and white marble chimneypiece is characteristic, as are the dolphins on the broken pediment of the overmantel. Members of a set of fine gesso chairs and stools with scroll feet can be seen in Fig. 13. The house is still rich in excellent detail of 1730. Figs. 10, 11 and 12 show the hand of Kent in three characteristic moments. Fig. 10 is one of a pair of console tables set in the window recesses of the red saloon. Four scrolls support the marble tops, which reduce themselves to three by the time they reach the floor. From the rear pair a great swag of bays binds the whole together, supporting the curiously exaggerated apron front and bacchante mask. The same photograph shows the excellent detail of the window-casing. chimneypiece in Fig. 11 is as beautiful a work as

the console is gross. The design is peculiarly alive and stimulating, while the delicious head, almost in full relief, with its supporting drapery, is work of a high order. The face, faintly reminiscent of Tenniel's "Alice," is more fragile and wistful than the majority of the well nurtured cheeks and chins that appear in the sculpture of the time, and is singularly free from conventionality. In the third example (Fig. 12) is seen a term adapted for a gueridon, one of a pair, gessoed, and a fine specimen of Kent's furniture design. In the illustration, it supports a singularly pleasant "lanthorn" or candle-glass, complete with its stand and superstructure, of the kind that were coming into use in 1730.

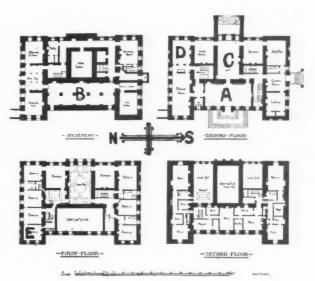
In the third viscount, Nature had exerted herself less than was her custom in fashioning a Townshend. He is, however, memorable for having produced two celebrated sons, much of whose mercurial abilities proceeded from their mother, Audrey, daughter of Edward Harrison of Balls Park, which house she brought into her husband's family. She was one of the witty, profanely pious ladies that amused Horace Walpole, who records several of her eccentricities. I came upon a letter from him to her on the occasion of the death of her youngest son, together with a sketch by Bentley, on lines indicated by Horace, for a memorial tablet, which, with a fuller account of the lady, may form the subject of a little article some other day.

Of this lady's sons, George became the first marquess

Of this lady's sons, George became the first marquess and Charles was the brilliant, but fatal, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Chatham's administration. He held the office of Paymaster General through Grenville's and Rockingham's administrations, 1765–66, though he himself described the latter as "a lute string administration fit only for summer wear." In 1766 Pitt agreed to form a new Government, and made Townshend his Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Ministry that Burke retaliated by calling "such a tesselated pavement without cement, that it was a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch and unsure to stand on." Pitt almost immediately accepted his earldom, and then retired from the scene prostrated by gout—the one man who might have kept the "cabinet so variously inlaid" together. Horace Walpole's friends, Conway and Townshend, were thus left to lead the Commons. In 1767 Townshend's Budget proposal to continue



15.—CHIMNEYPIECE AND OVERMANTEL IN THE GREEN BOUDOIR.



16.—PLAN.

Note.—The music room is usually known as the Belisarius Room.

the land tax was defeated, and he was faced with a deficit of half a million, and the first defeat of a Minister on a money bill since 1688. Instead of resigning, he turned into practice his boast that he could raise a revenue in America, in spite of the timely repeal by Rockingham of the Stamp Act a few months before. Thus having "recklessly ripped open the half-healed wound of colonial taxation," humorous to the last, he proceeded to die, and left the headless and bodiless Government to face the consequence—which was the war of American Independence.

George, his elder brother, had been one of the three brigadiers under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, assuming the command on the latter's death, and penning the despatch that announced the victory. The authorship of Wolfe's previous despatch, brilliantly outlining the plan of operations, had been claimed for George by his brother Charles. The less graceful style of this, Townshend's own, despatch, prompted Selwyn to enquire facetiously, "Charles, if your brother wrote Wolfe's despatch, who the devil wrote your brother George's?" He shortly afterwards returned to England (1760), and in 1766 succeeded to Rainham as the third viscount. In 1767 the Pitt Government appointed him Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and he went to Dublin as the first resident Viceroy, thus creating the precedent, with instructions to break the power of the "undertakers," as the small knot of large landowners who carried on the government of the island were called. This could only be done by increasing the taxation of the peasantry, for whom Townshend had a lively sympathy. He was thus in a dilemma, and in the course of the anarchy that followed his natural charm of personality was unable to rescue him from unparalleled unpopularity. He instituted a system of wholesale corruption till, in a storm of public indignation, he was recalled in 1771. "Lord Townshend," wrote Lecky, "was one of the very small number of Irish viceroys who have been personally disliked. . . . He sought for popularity by sacrificing both the dignity and decorum of his position and he brought both his person and his office into contempt." In 1786 he was given a marquisate, and ended a long life in 1807.

given a marquisate, and ended a long life in 1807.

His first wife was the only surviving child of the Earl of Northampton, and brought the family the title of Ferrars of Chartley, which was borne by their eldest son after the death of his mother in 1774. The marquess occupied his declining years with various improvements of the park, which seem to have been carried out about the year 1786, involving the removal of the formal lay-out of clipped hedges and vistas that had formerly existed. Meanwhile his son was making a reputation as an antiquary, and, though he did not take a prominent part in politics, was of service to the younger Pitt, particularly as that member of the Privy Council responsible for colonial commerce. In 1784, accordingly, he was offered another peerage, and, in accordance with his father's only restriction—that he should not take another Townshend title—received the Earldom of Leicester, extinct since the death of the Holkham earl in 1779. This particularly irritated Fox, who wished it to revert to his friend Coke of Norfolk. It did not return to the Holkham family till 1837. The second marquess did not long survive his father, as he died in 1811. He had had time, however, to disinherit his eldest son, the third marquess, for the tenor of his habits, and left his entire property to his second son Charles. The third Marquess had married Miss.

Sarah Dunn Gardner, who, in 1810, a year after the marriage, left him and wedded John Margetts at Gretna Green. A considerable family then arrived, whom, in 1823, she brought up to St. George's, Hanover Square, and had baptised en masse as Townshends, the eldest son assuming the title of Earl of Leicester. Between 1837, when the Cokes took the Leicester title, and 1842, when all the children of the Gretna Green marriage were adjudged by law to have no right to the name of Townshend, the Earl of Leicester was thus a double gentleman. Deprived by law of their names, and uncertain where to turn for another, these "characters in search of their author" very sensibly decided to take their mother's maiden name. The third marquess, meanwhile, was leading a picturesque

and eccentric life in a palace at Genoa, where he was one of the sights of the Grand Tour till his decease in 1855, whereupon that Earldom of Leicester and the Barony of Ferrars became extinct or fell into abeyance. Raynham and the marquisate then devolved on his first cousin, Rear-Admiral George Townshend, the eldest son of Lord John Townshend of Balls Park, and much of the furniture at Raynham to-day was originally at the Hertfordshire place. He died in 1863, and his successor in 1899. The sixth marquess who died in 1921, had lived, since 1880, almost entirely abroad, but his grandson, the eighth marquess, at present aged nine years, has now, happily, returned with his mother to the home of his forefathers, to the great satisfaction of all the Raynham people.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

ENGLISH FURNITURE THE DICTIONARY OF

The Dictionary of English Furniture, by Percy Macquoid and Ralph Edwards. (Vol. II, COUNTRY LIFE).

LTHOUGH my initials appear at the foot of a few stray and scattered notes in the second volume of the Dictionary of English Furniture, yet I feel no responsibility for it, and so I can survey it impartially, I hope, but certainly benevolently, as containing the last work of a dear friend. Percy Macquoid died as this volume was nearly ready for the press. His zest for accurate research, his sound judgment, his superring tasts.

for the press. His his unerring taste had been very largely devoted to the subject from the moment when he first set to on his 'History
of English
Furniture' a
quarter of a century ago. He continued the study after his book appeared, appeared, foreseeing that much new matter, and, therefore, reconsidered opinions, would result from the widespread and growing interest in English furniinterest ture lowed which fol-and was, lowed and was, indeed, largely fed the publication of his work. Such was the germ of the Dictionary, planned before the war broke out, but only seriously taken in hand a couple of years after its close, when the association of Mr. Ralph Edwards Mr. and Mrs. Macquoid was in-itiated with the admirable results found in the first and second volumes: the latter bringing us down to the very important section mirrors, that covers fifty-five pages and in-cludes toilet as well as wall mirrors, and is illustrated by 138 examples, including two in colour. Although there is a fair number which are long in proportion to their height, showing that they were

for chimneypieces

yet the tall and narrow character of the majority of the wall mirrors illustrated insistently reminds us that the chief use throughout the eighteenth century of "seeing glasses" was to decorate and add the effect of light to the inter-fenestral wall panels of rooms, where pictures would not show to advantage. The frames of such mirrors differed greatly in material and treatment. They were of silver or of ebony and tortoiseshell, of wood carved in the manner of Grinling Gibbons

borders, bevelled, shaped or engraved, coloured or eglomisé, were also used for the framing of this universally used article of decoraarticle of the tive furniture.

Another important section is that on chandeliers and candlesticks. We are taken from the mediæval candle-beam of wood to the chandeliers of brass which appear in Henry VIII's time, and thence to those of silver, of gilt wood or of crystal (Fig. 4), such as were introduced at Hampton Court Palace for the William III re-furnishing. Next, we find mid-eighteenth century rococo examples, and end with the brilliant speci-mens of cut-glass branches, drops and other ornaments arranged on a light metal frame, which were in such universal use during the second half of George III's reign. Candlesticks are treated in the treated in the same comprehensive and evolutionary manner, while sections on lamps and lanterns give completeness to the survey of the lighting arrangements of our ancestors. Of more cestors. Of more solid forms of furniture, we find



r.—MAHOGANY CUPBOARD, on lion's-paw feet, made to contain organ rolls; the coved top is surmounted by a tabu ated cornice; the doors centre in a large oval, and in the spandrels are carved with sprays of acanthus. Circa 1760. (From the private apartments, Buckingham Palace, by gracious permission of H.M. the Queen.)



2.—MAHOGANY TALLEGY: cornice and frieze decorated with Chinese latticework, and the ogee-bracket feet holdly carved; in the florid handles Oriental influence is perceptible. Circa 1760. (From Mr. Percival Griffiths.)



3.—MIRROR FRAME CARVED IN SOFT WOOD: fruit and flowers, and draped cherulis' heads. By Grinling Gibbons. *Circa* 1685. (From Abingdon Town Hail, Berks.)



4.—ROCK CRYSTAL CHANDELIER: the baluster stem is headed by a Late Strart crown, and the base is formed of silver lions and unicorns. Circa 1695. (From Hampton Court Palace.)



5.—OAK COURT-CUPBOARD OF "TRIDARN" TYPE, dated 1702. The turned knob handles are characteristic o. late specimens. (From Mr. A. de Navarro.)



6.—BRONZE ARMILLARY SPHERE: supported by three lions on a trian ular base engraved with the arms of the ninth Earl of Northampton. Circa 1595. (From the Bodleian Library.)

in this volume the full illustrated history of the chest, both in its early form of a lidded box and in its manifold varieties that gradually developed when drawers were introduced, and when they rose to the two-storeyed tallboy, of which Mr. Percival Griffith's fine George II example is given a full page illustration (Fig. 2). By that time it becomes difficult to decide what does (Fig. 2). By that time it becomes difficult to useful wards and does not come under the title of the chest of drawers, and so the commode, that French eighteenth century innovation, a chest of drawers and sometimes a cupboard, so the commode, that French eighteenth century innovation, which is sometimes a chest of drawers and sometimes a cupboard, but essentially a piece of greater width than height, is treated under a separate heading. Then we have all forms of cupboards—those allied to the mediæval aumbry, those that took the form of the Elizabethan court cupboard and its three-tiered cousin the tredarn (Fig. 5), and, lastly, those that assimilate to the modern wardrobe. Of this type, the one dating from about 1760 and made to contain organ rolls is shown in the Dictionary by the gracious permission of H.M. the Queen (Fig. 1). Quite as much care and perhaps more research have evidently been given to small, out-of-the-way articles used for their furnishing by our ancestors, but often discarded by ourselves. I have been by our ancestors, but often discarded by ourselves. I have been much interested by the article on globe stands, which also includes the framing of such obsolete articles as orreries and armillary spheres (Fig. 6). The words are so enticing that I have occasionally used them, but I must confess that until after I read this section of the *Dictionary* I really did not know what they meant. Not every section has been treated by the authors themselves. Where they thought that others could more efficiently

deal with the subject they have called in help, and thus, at the end of the very able and complete section on clock cases I notice the initials of Mr. Ingleson Goodison. Mr. John C. Rogers continues his description of various woods begun in Vol. I, but also supplies a short yet most inclusive and valuable section on the construction of furniture, illustrated with his own admirable drawings, which, with their sections, details, measurements and notes, really do enable the man in the street to understand how his chairs and tables, chests and cabinets are put together. Again, his own most careful drawings are used by Mr. Seymour Lindsay to illustrate his section on metal mounts, a quite important, if subsidiary, subject extremely well treated.

My reading of this volume heightens my already high opinion My reading of this volume heightens my already high opinion of inventories as a most illuminating source of knowledge. Writers, old and new, of letters and diaries, of biographies and travel have ever been strangely sparing of description of what they have seen or heard in and about the dwellings of men. And so it is to the fortunate old practice of taking post-mortem descriptive lists of movables that we owe much of what has been gathered as to their mode, at various periods, of furnishing their touses, which has it remembered is necessary for the study and houses, which, be it remembered, is necessary for the study understanding of their domestic habits and ways of life. such inventories, scattered here and there, are being more and more usefully searched and co-ordinated by students, but by none, I am convinced, more diligently and effectively than by the authors of the *Dictionary of English Furniture*.

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

RACINE MME. **DUCLAUX**

The Life of Racine, by Mary Duclaux. (T. Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d.) I his essay on Racine, Maurice Baring dwells on the prejudice existing in certain English University circles against French poetry in general, and more particularly against the French poetry of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He contends that, in spite of the efforts made by Sir Edmund Gosse, Mr. Arthur Symons and Mr. Lytton Strachey, many literary people in England are inclined to follow Matthew Arnold's advice and to neglect French poetry, instead of taking the trouble to understand it better. His defence of Racine is perfectly sound. It is as impossible for an Englishman to appreciate Racine if he is not familiar with the subtleties of the French language as for a Frenchman, in the same circumstances, to appreciate Milton or any writer of the corresponding period in England. For the art of Racine and Milton does not depend so much on sentiment and imagination as on the perfection of style. It is not sufficient to master their meaning, it is essential to be able to enjoy the charm of the words through which they succeed in conveying this meaning

There is a certain unfairness in confronting Racine's tragedies with those of Euripides and Sophocles, or with the masterpieces of the Shakespearian drama, or in declaring that Racine cannot be considered as a great poet because greater poets, in other countries and under other conditions, have achieved greater results. Such comparisons are as misleading as the one often made on the Continent between Milton and There is as much difference between a French and a Greek tragedy as between an old French château and a Greek temple. Each monument has a kind of beauty of its own, and we ought not to criticise the house for not being as solemn

as the temple, or the temple for not being as graceful as the house.

The main difficulty about Racine is that, in some of his tragedies, such as "Andromaque" and "Phèdre," he followed his great model very closely, so closely that some passages read as a somewhat free translation, and it is only too easy to understand that enthusiastic Greek scholars, imbued with Greek tradition, should resent the introduction of some incidents and of some situations entirely foreign, and even antagonistic, to the Greek spirit as, for instance, the love intrigue between Hippolyte and Aricide. Mme. Duclaux, whose recent book is a valuable contribution to what we might call the pro-Racinian literature in England, recognises this difficulty. She admits that, having translated, in her youth, the Hippolytus of Euripides, "Phèdre remained for many years a sealed book" to her, but she contends that if, in reading Racine, we took as much pains to enter into the spirit of his style as we do when reading Sophocles, we should This opinion obtain a more accurate view of his literary value. will be endorsed by every student of French classical literature. We may add that, in our humble opinion, the reading of Racine requires far more intellectual preparation than the reading of Greek tragedies, because it is more intimately bound up with the conventions of the period, and reflects a far more complicated and, to a certain extent, sophisticated world. why it is such a fatal mistake to place La Fontaine, Racine or

Molière into the hands of young children, who cannot possibly understand the subtleties of their style. Even "Esther" and "Athalie," which were written for the College of St. Cyr, are infinitely more difficult to grasp than the "Trojan Women" or "Electra," in which simple human feelings, such as motherly

or sisterly love, play a predominant part.

Like Maurice Baring, Mme. Duclaux insists on the fact that Racine's tragedies cannot be isolated from the public for which they were written, and that, unless one takes into account the political intrigues and the religious movements which stirred the Court of Louis XIV, such as, for instance, the conflicts of Jesuits and Jansenists, the strangest misconceptions must arise. Racine's heroes and heroines may bear Greek, Roman or Asiatic names, but they talk the language and express the feelings of courtiers in powdered wigs and ladies in "paniers. A similar remark may be made, no doubt, concerning the heroes of Shakespeare and Euripides. The only difference is heroes of Shakespeare and Euripides. The only difference is that the formalism of Racine's period acquired such an over-whelming importance that the fundamental and eternal passions seldom break through, and that the spontaneous voice of human nature can only exceptionally be recognised by the unobservant.

When Andromaque, for instance, decides to die rather than to betray the memory of Hector, and gives her last instructions to Céphise, asking her to urge her son to imitate his father and his ancestors, her speech seems at first scarcely affected by the heart-breaking separation. She speaks to her friends as if she

were leaving for a long journey:

Dis-lui par quels exploits leurs noms ont éclaté. Plutôt ce qu'ils ont fait, que ce qu'ils ont été. Parle-lui tous les jours des vertus de son père, Et quelquefois aussi parle-lui de sa mère.

The last line only betrays the mother's anguish, but the restraint with which the words are uttered gives a strange impression of sincerity, dignity and tenderness which is, per-

haps, unique in literature.

The qualities of Racine are not obvious even to those who are not handicapped by the language difficulty and who are able duly to appreciate the elegance of his style. In spite of the paramount importance of style, we are inclined nowadays to devote more attention to other literary qualities, such as originality of invention and sheer eloquence, and we are apt to forget that the most restrained utterances may, in certain circumstances, convey as much feeling as the most wonderful flow of words. No dramatic author ever worked under more severe restrictions than did Racine. He was cramped in every direction by moral and political conventions. These conventions were so generally accepted that he does not seem even to be conscious of them. The unfairness of disparaging Racine because his verse has not the sonority of Hugo's is only too evident. The greatest genius never succeeds in transforming the means of expression of his time. Racine's means of expression were strictly limited. He no longer enjoyed the rich vocabulary of Rabelais, and was compelled to use formulas and paraphrases which may seem to us somewhat affected and tedious. It is only when we compare his tragedies with those

of Voltaire, for instance, that we realise the miracle which he has accomplished in making the true, pathetic voice of human nature heard on the small aristocratic stage of his time.

The pathetic life and still more pathetic death of the poet is so well known that a mere summary of Mme. Duclaux's work would be of no interest. It is only when we follow closely with her such episodes as the failure of "Phèdre" and its reaction on Racine's spiritual life, or the circumstances which led to his estrangement from the King's intimate circle, towards the end of his life, that we can fathom the obstacles with which the jealousy of intriguers and the whims of an autocrat encumbered his path. Our admiration for the writer who succeeded nevertheless in remaining faithful to his art can only be equalled by our respect for the Jansenist who, from the time of his return to Port-Royal, exhausted his credit on behalf of his friends and to the last proved loyal to his faith. EMILE CAMMAERTS.

THE BOLSHEVIST AND ASIA

THE BOLSHEVIST AND ASIA.

In the Heart of Asia, by Colonel P. T. Etherton. (Constable, 16s.) FROM 1918 to 1922 Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Etherton, of the Indian Army, was British Consul and Political Resident at Kashgar in Chinese Turkistan. The consular area committed to his charge comprised 460,000 square miles, equal in area to that of France and Spain combined. His particular job was not only to keep an eye on Bolshevist aggression in Central Asia, specially directed at destroying British authority in India, but to stir lethargic and corrupt Chinese officials into resisting the hordes of emissaries from Moscow who were up to mischief preaching Asia for the Asiatics and endeavouring to persuade the Mohammedan world that its real friends were the gentleman who composed the Soviet. In The Heart of Asia Colonel Etherton gives an illuminating account of the cunning endeavours of the Bolshevists to rouse the Moslems in Turkistan into adopting their particular theory of politics, but all the time plotting with the expectation of creating revolution in India. This book is useful in showing us the wide scope of Soviet intrigue throughout the Orient in the years immediately following the war. That it was scotched is in large measure due to the energetic measures taken by Colonel Etherton, who, like a good soldier, though he has a vigorous story, is reticent in accentuating those powers of organising an effective secret service which we know he possesses. In reading the book I had constantly a vision of this a good soldier, though he has a vigorous story, is reticent in accentuating those powers of organising an effective secret service which we know he possesses. In reading the book I had constantly a vision of this type of Englishman, whom I have often met in out of the way corners of the earth, casually thought of by stay-at-homes, but holding great responsibility and exercising it with tactful determination in regions that have no joys and many dangers and doing a work that really counts in world affairs, though glib statesmen are scant with their words of recognition. Colonel Etherton has led a vivid life, gold digging in Western Australia, fighting in South Africa and the Great War, showing a brilliant strategic mind in his official expeditions in lands north of India, and now at home commanding the 51st Anti-Aircraft Brigade in the London Air Defences. This book is invaluable to north of India, and now at home commanding the 51st Anti-Aircraft Brigade in the London Air Defences. This book is invaluable to those who want to get beneath the surface of happenings in the East. The phrase "the unchanging East" is no longer true, and here we have a dramatic picture with just sufficient political history introduced so that the armchair traveller may keep his bearings. What I find attractive about Colonel Etherton's writing is the good humour which accompanies his story, as shown in his quotation from a Bolshevist proclamation to the Moslems of Turkistan that Great Britain and her representative stood between them and their dreams of universal freedom from capitalism and every form of oppression, and that it was essential to "put to death the blood-thirsty British Consul at Kashgar "! He had interesting and dramatic experiences with Chinese officials in gingering them up to combat the Bolshevism that was constantly spilling over the border from Russian Turkistan. In pursuance of his recommendation to the British Government he invested the Governor of the province with the K.C.I.E. As the Governor resided fifty-four marches from Kashgar, the colonel could not invest him personally, but wrote hoping later to visit him. The Governor wrote back: "I stand on tip-toe peering into the blue and wondering when you will set out. Gladly shall I go out to meet and welcome you; we will foregather on the verandah and raise the wine cup and then I will pour out all that is in my heart." All through the book is an atmosphere of battle, murder and sudden death, but brightened with entertaining experiences and laughable sidelights on the customs of the people in this little-known part of the world.

JOHN FOSTER FRASER.

COMMUNISM'S HOLY INQUISITION.

COMMUNISM'S HOLY INQUISITION.

The Tcheka, by George Popoff. (Philpot, 8s. 6d.)

THE Soviet Union celebrates its eighth anniversary with a reception for five hundred guests at Chesham House, and at the same time there appear in the English language two most damning books on the blood-guiltiness of that Union—two of Mr. Rakovsky's ten thousand Banquos. The two books are The Tcheka, by George Popoff, and "The Red Terror in Russia," by Sergey Melgunov. They are both on the subject of the Tcheka, Communism's Holy Inquisition, and they are both genuine books, the first a narrative of personal experience, the second a documented survey by a Russian writer concerning whose honesty and sincerity there can be no doubt. Mr. George Popoff is apparently an American Russian, one who had the protection of a foreign passport and was sent to Moscow as the correspondent of various newspapers. He was thrown into gaol on the suspicion of being concerned in a plot, and submitted to twenty-one examinations and nerve tests by the inquisitors. It was never intended that he should escape alive, but, thanks to various interventions of Bolshevik friends, such as Radek and of the German diplomatic mission, he got away and was able to tell his tale. The Tcheka is a remarkable piece of literature, not so full as "The Red Terror in Russia" volume, but in some ways more valuable, as it gives the mentality of the fiends of the Liublianka. The trivial details of the author's ordeal are rendered to the reader, and he learns more of the truth by these than by any number of records of dreadful facts. The portraits given of Roller and Artusof are very remarkable. Dzerzhinsky as described, the head of the whole infamous

system, steps out of print a live man. Popoff tells his story without bitterness, and he tells it well. It is material for a Dostoievsky to write about; it is not simply horrifying, it excites the mind, it is the notebook of a thoughtful man, and keeps one thinking as one reads. The most astounding parts of the book are the description of the "Death Ship," whose prisoners went to take their turn to be murdered, and the account of the general massacre of officers in which the author's brother was killed. I think Mr. Popoff is to be congratulated on his English and the way in which he has written his book. Unlike volumes of the kind, it is extremely readable—and it ought to be read. S. G.

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO "C."

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO "C."

Cat's Cradle, by Maurice Baring. (Heinemann, 15s. net.)

THERE is no writer of to-day who brings to his work more quiet, deep charm, more profound penetration into human motives, more understanding of the behaviour of men and women, than Maurice Baring. He is, perhaps, the writer for the comparatively few, but those few include all who care to find literature in their fiction. Maurice Baring's new novel, Cats' Cradle, must essentially be classed as literature. With leisurely ease, in this immensely long book, which, paradoxically, is written with the greatest economy of words, he unfolds before us the life story of one woman. His canvas is so crowded as to be at first bewildering; name after name, personage after personage, pass through the papers—but each lives. Each face in the sea of faces is a portrait—a light poignant sentence, an often exquisite phrase, and the name is no longer a name, but a realisable being. And out of this immense, seemingly casual crowd, gradually he draws the figures that are to play the part of strings to his cat's cradle. The light falls here and there, is focussed, the characters emerge, the pattern is set. Delicately the strings are picked up, interlaced—the pattern changes. Again the deft weaving, the almost imperceptible touch, and the new form appears. It is fascinating, leisurely, exquisite technique. The book divides into two parts, the first setting mainly in Rome, before and including the Franco-Prussian war, the latter showing England from the 'nineties onwards. A Rome that is past, and yet is eternal; and England of the old régime; both of people of culture, wealth and taste are a natural accepted inheritance. A spacious background, throwing the intimate figures into high relief. Blanche, the woman whose life-story forms the thread of the book, is a heroine Meredithian in radiance, charm and beauty—the "fatal" woman, who among many beauties yet occurs so seldom, and brings always, unconsciously, tragedy to those about her. Baring is pittless i

The Passionate Flight, by Martha Ostenso. (Hodder and Stough-

The Passionate Flight, by Martha Ostenso. (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net.)

NOVELS of farm life worthy of serious consideration have inevitably in common a quality that includes the large serenity of the sky, the leisurely pace of the plough, the simplicity of growing things and the wonder of them. This more than promising first novel, The Passionate Flight, has that quality to the full. It is a story of life in the bleak North-West, told from the woman's standpoint. Comparison with Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith's "Sussex Gorse," is at once suggested, since Caleb Gare, like the hero of the Sussex novel, is intent on sacrificing himself and his family to his passion for the land. But whereas Miss Kaye-Smith's hero is not devoid of saving qualities, Caleb is utterly mean, cruel and rapacious. We are enabled to believe in his vileness only by the sincerity with which he is portrayed, along with the magnificent Judith, the obstinately loyal Ellen, and the cringing Amelia. It is significant that the young school teacher, through whose eyes this haunted family are seen, and her lover, are the author's least successful creations. Evidently she is more at home with simple, inarticulate folk. In her description of Jude's longing for freedom—for the chance to "have things nice," like the school mistress—she touches springs that go very deep. The style is somewhat marred by too much repetition of unessential details. How is it that the American writer can never refrain from stating the fact, every time any of his characters gets up or sits down—and, when they go out, whether or not they shut the door behind them?

A SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST,

A SELECTION FOR A LIBRARY LIST,

Lyme Letters, 1660-1760, by the Lady Newton (Heinemann, 32s. 6d.);
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(Macmillan, 4s. 6d.); Broomsticks and Other Tales, by Walter de la
Mare (Constable, 10s. 6d.); Portrait of a Man with Red Hair, by Hugh
Walpole (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.); The Flight of the Heron, by D. K. Broster
(Heinemann, 7s. 6d.); The Happy Ghost, by H. H. Bashford (Heinemann,
7s. 6d.); Simonetta Perkins, by L. P. Hartley (Putnam, 7s. 6d.); George
Westover, by Eden Phillpotts (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.)

HEDGES EVERGREEN

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THEIR PLANTING AND GROWTH.



I.-TOPIARY GARDEN, GREAT DIXTER.

"ECIDUOUS bushes, such as whitethorn or quick, though excellent as screens and on account of their rapidity of growth, are not comparable as backgrounds with evergreens." So writes Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd in his "Garden Craftsmanship in Yew and Box," recently published by Messrs. Benn, Limited. He brings experience in garden making and in photographing to his task, and the combination gives us a very practical and easily understood treatise of real

stood treatise, of real service to all who want to know how yew and box can best be procured, planted and trained for hedge and trained for needge and topiary purposes. His short tabulated "Results of Planting Yew Hedges of various Sizes in different Soils" is alone a contribution that earns our grati-tude. He gives the results, after twelve years growth, of half a dozen lots of yews that ranged from 6ft. to 3ft. bigh at the moment of planting. moment of planting. He compares them with each other and also with a lot of Ift. high nursery plants. These in nine years formed a clipped hedge 6ft. high. That is also the height of one of the 3ft. lots after twelve years, although others of that size and date were 7ft. to 8ft. high. Only a very little more than the last-mentioned height had been reached by the 6ft. plants, and his experience shows us that if we are wise that if we are wise

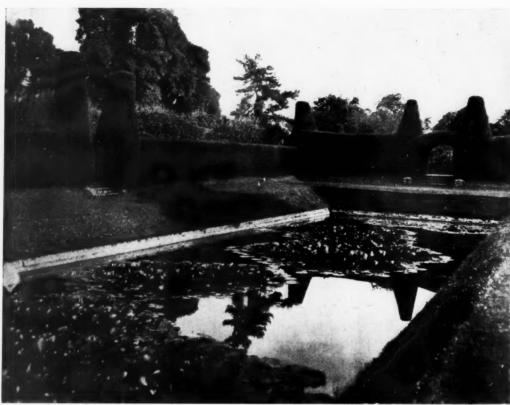
we shall certainly not buy more than 3ft. stuff and perhaps confine ourselves to the 1ft. nursery plants. As to the six-footers, not only were there no results commensurate with size and cost, but there was a mortality of "from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent."

Moreover, these large plants, not being fully furnished down to the ground, were very thin and scanty looking for several years; whereas

the 3-ft. pyramids, which were bushy near the ground when planted, formed a solid hedge in less than four years, and with few losses.



2.—VISTA THROUGH A YEW ARCHWAY AND COCKS IN PROCESS OF FORMATION.



3.-AT BRICKWALL

No doubt then—given adequate means for initial outlay, thorough preparation of the ground and careful watering and nurture for twelve months after planting—3ft. plants are recommendable "to get a good hedge in the shortest time." But where the quality of patience exists and circumstances permit its exercise in even small degree, most points may be given to the 1ft. stuff.

These cost one-twelfth what the 3-ft. plants did; practically none were lost, and they required little attention after planting. Although they caught up the 3-ft. plants in about nine years, they did not make so good a hedge after only three or four years' growth.

Mr. Lloyd, whom I remember initiating his Great Dixter garden in 1911, evidently got all his yews of whatever size from nurserymen, and does not deal with the question of at least a partial reliance upon one's own nursery. Where the intention is to develop gradually, but on a more or less pre-arranged plan, the latter course is certainly advisable. Of any sorts of tree and shrub which I am likely to want in quantity, I find it well to get in the autumn batches of the smallest size supplied by the nurseryman, set them in rows in good ground, grow them on for one year, or two at most, and then transfer them to their

permanent stations on a chosen day when the atmosphere is damp, and even then keeping them out of the ground for the least number of hours or even of minutes. Such plants soon catch up and surpass older and much more expensive specimens. It will now be about fifteen years since M. Detriché of Angers sent me over bundles of two year old yew seedlings at a penny a piece. In three years' time they were ready for permanent planting and form part of the formal gardens at Mounton House, where yew hedges (at those points where such loftiness is needed) have now reached a height of 10th.

Yews are certainly of the class that, if of any size, is best planted from home reserves, and not from distant nurserymen, where they may be out of ther. Yews, except in

the ground for many days and in arid weather. Yews, except in adolescence, are tricky things to re-establish without loss or detriment. As to the season for such work, Mr. Lloyd tells us:

It was found that spring was a better time to plant than autumn, when the looser soil tended to become waterlogged. In an exposed situation, April was found a good time to plant, when the gales, which strained the roots, had abated.

The word "waterlogged" makes it probable that Mr. Lloyd is speaking of heavy lands, but where it is light and the drainage good I have certainly found that an early autumn day, chosen when the ground is wet and the air humid, is the safest and most effective moment to avoid loss and procure a quick start. The re-rooting process begins at once, and makes ready for the support and nourishment of the new shoots when they begin to unfold in the middle of the following May. If this season is missed, then the nearest moment to the time of such unfolding is best, given that there are facilities for watering and syringing and for sheltering from wind and sun. Even then, climatic conditions unusual with us may cause disappointment. I remember, early in May, 1921, wishing to extend a line of hedge some four feet high, using for the purpose a number of bushes of right size that happened to

size that happened to be near by and could be spared. Great care was taken in the moving, planting, watering and sheltering, but whereas when the job was done the weather was soft and damp, in a week or so east winds and blazing sun began the long drought for which that summer was famous. The result was that 10 per cent. of the moved yews died and 20 per cent. went back, so that it was two years before they regained any measure of bushiness. It was at this very same moment that the totally different conduct of Lonicera nitida awakened me to the value of this shrub, either for a rough screen or a clipped hedge. Thought at first to be somewhat delicate and miffy, a few had been put fairly close to



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4.—AT ROUS LENCH.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



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restrained subjects in a shrubbery. But they proved themselves very hardy and most quick and vigorous in growth, so that they were smothering their neighbours. To save the so that they were smothering their neighbours. To save the latter the loniceras were just dragged up piecemeal, not carefully trenched round and lifted like the yews. They were then put on to a rough bank beyond the region of watering and other attention, yet no piece, however roughly it had been torn asunder, succumbed to the drought, and such dying back as took place was more than made good by the next year's growth. I had already noticed the facility with which cuttings struck and had put in a quantity. These in the autumn of 1922 were set as a hedge, which began to be clipped in the following year and which is now of admirable close growth and solid appearance, clipped back to a height of 4ft. The small size and good colour of the leaf make it as desirable in these respects as the yew, and though I by no means suggest or desire the disuse of the latter, or its dethronement as the Prince of evergreen and topiary-treated hedges, yet where an effective, inexpensive, easily grown and rapidly where an effective, inexpensive, easily grown and rapidly maturing substitute is desired, this lonicera fulfils all requirements.

Mr. Lloyd, after valuable hints as to hedge clipping—how and when it is to be done and what shape, straight sided or more or less battered, it should be given—passes on to the consideration of how hedges may be varied and adorned by topiary treatment. He tells us that-

Like every other art, it may be abused, but, treated with restraint, such clipped trees, introduced singly, in pairs or in groups, provide a certain atmosphere in a garden which is not to be obtained by any other

"Restraint, restraint and again restraint" should certainly be the bedside motto of the intending topiarist. There is no good thing more capable of abuse, and it was such abuse that produced Pope's famous paper in the *Guardian* in 1713, with his imaginative but by no means overdrawn sale list, that included among "greens" offered by "an eminent town gardener" such creations as "The Tower of Babel not yet finished" and "An old Maid of Honour in Wormwood." Even the much more moderate practice of the art in mid-Victorian days produced the violent campaign of Mr. William

Robinson against all formal clipping. Although he did not induce us wholly to abandon it, he certainly made us reconsider the whole position and limit formal hedges and, indeed, formal the whole position and limit formal hedges and, indeed, formal treatment of every kind to such garden areas as the house needed for its architectural outliers. In a house of size and symmetry, and especially if of classic kind, such treatment should be dignified, as we find it at Brickwall (Fig. 3) and at Rous Lench (Fig. 4), and it is only the cottage, or at most the little gabled manor house, that associates well with odd birds, beasts and other conceits, sitting on or emerging from plinths or domes of cut yew. Sparsely used and rightly placed, they are entertaining both to look at and to create. Mr. Lloyd photographs some of his pets at various stages of their existence, showing us, for instance, the first and second stages of "forming a peacock," and how an archway flanked by cocks is coming into existence (Fig. 2). He also illustrates very amusing old examples in cottage gardens at Frant and elsewhere. But from photographs that he gives us at Frant and elsewhere. But from photographs that he gives us of the topiary garden at Earlshall and of his own at Great Dixter, (Fig. 1), I am inclined to think that his zeal and interest in topiary work occasionally breaks through the bounds of his own principle work occasionally breaks through the bounds of his own principle of restraint. Quaint topiary work is certainly not out of place in conjunction with two houses of such ancient date and irregular architecture. But are there not, especially at Earlshall, rather too many of them, in too many shapes, too freely and promiscuously dotted about? It is by no means improper or displeasing to come across occasional examples of such liberal and fantastic use of the shears. But Mr. Lloyd, whose book I hope will become a standard work on the subject of evergreen hedge making, ought perhaps to have given a word of warning, and while very properly illustrating the two gardens alluded to and dwelling on their merits and fascination, should have insisted upon their remaining exceptions rather than the rule. Gardeners, like other people, are rather like sheep. They flock to a fashion, they make universal what should be singular, and drearily commonplace what should have individual character. Should this take place in the topiary sphere we shall surely get, if not another Pope with his sarcastic sale list, at least another William Robinson, breathing forth Savonarola-like rage against clipping, and lighting a vast bonfire for the consumption of every clipping, and lighting a vast bonfire for the consumption of every pair of shears.

H. AVRAY TIPPING.

CORRESPONDENCE

CASUALTIES AT THE ZOO.

CASUALTIES AT THE ZOO.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have been examining the figures given in the reports of the Zoological Society for the last five years, and I think they throw some light upon the character of the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. At December 31st, 1920, there were in the Gardens 2,730 mammals, birds and reptiles. A year earlier there were 2,330. During the year the additions to the collections numbered 2,476, but of these 547 were deposits and should perhaps be omitted, as deposits are returned or returnable, so that the additions should be taken as 1,929 only. If 1,929 is subtracted from 2,730, it leaves that the additions should be taken as 1,929 only. If 1,929 is subtracted from 2,730, it leaves 801 as the number of creatures remaining alive throughout the year. The question arises: What has become of the 1,529 other creatures enumerated at December 31st, 1919? They are either dead or sold or exchanged. If similar calculations are made for succeeding years, the results are as follows:

No. of animals in Gardens.

1921 ... 3,333 ... 1,101

No. lost in the year. 1,101

inadequacy of the accommodation provided for reptiles, birds and monkeys. The apologist of the Zoo, writing in the Spectator, suggests that visitors should not look at the slums. There can only be one answer to this: there should not be any slums, and if the Society is not able to afford proper accommodation for the animals, then it should not have them at all. This does not seem to occur to it.—FRANK PICK. at all. This FRANK PICK.

[We are informed that "The figures include animals returned to depositors and animals sold, as well as those that have died. In any case, however, a collective death-rate, based upon a mixed population like that at the Zoo, has no meaning. It includes animals with natural longevities ranging from a year or so up to many years; it includes animals sent here, often in large numbers, as, for example, a couple of hundred baby tree-frogs, out of which, even in nature, only a very few could be expected to survive; it includes animals sent by donors often in an unfortunate condition. To get any idea as to the real mortality, it is, of course, necessary to distribute the [We are informed that "The figures include dition. To get any idea as to the real mortality, it is, of course, necessary to distribute the deaths among the different kinds of species, taking into account the age and the numbers of the individuals. Every year, in the "Scientific Proceedings" of the Society, a report of the pathologist gives a summary of the deaths with such classification as is possible. From time to time papers dealing with the mortality over a series of years here and in other gardens have been published by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell and by others." The subject is further dealt with in Country Notes.—ED.]

THE DECADENCE OF POLO.

TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor.

Sir,—There is one point that I might have mentioned in my remarks, which I think has not been touched on, and that is, that in prewar days there were polo grounds of small size. This, I think, in many ways was a great advantage, especially where people were somewhat unequally mounted, as it gave the slow and handy pony just as much chance as the faster animal, and the busy man does not always want to go all out at any game. These grounds were admirable practice both for horseman and pony, as all the turning and arts of making a pony could be done in the small compass, which gave plenty of opportunity for training a pony, hitting the ball, etc.; it also saved the legs of many animals

who would not have stood, at any rate every day of the week, the hard galloping on a full-sized ground.—H. R. FAIRFAX-LUCY.

THE WILD BIRDS' PROTECTION BILL. TO THE EDITOR

THE WILD BIRDS' PROTECTION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—As the comments on this Bill in your widely read columns will be seen by thousands of persons who have not copies of the Bill before them, may I say that the criticism of clause 3 appears to be founded on misapprehension. The clause is as follows: "It shall not be lawful for any person without the leave of the Secretary of State knowingly to liberate imported birds of any species." There is no allusion to importing birds "for sport," and, so far as Hungarian partridges are concerned, partridges, with other game birds, are exempted from the provisions of the Bill in the definition clause. It is not probable that the Home Secretary would refuse leave for the introduction or reintroduction of useful species, such as the American quail or the bustard. On the other hand, it seems possible that the interests of game preservers were being considered, since many have objected to the introduction and widespread increase of the alien little owl.—L. Gardiner, Secretary, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, 82, Victoria Street, S.W.I.

[We are obliged for the correction, but even so, considering the clause on its merits, we fail to see how it in any way benefits the principle of bird protection. It simply seeks to impose a sweeping ban which will apparently cause more irritation than good. Permission of the Secretary of State may possibly be obtained by those who wish to import foreign birds, but this, to our mind, shou'd be unnecessary. Our lives are sufficiently complicated by cumbersome regulations without the need for others unless they can be fully justified.

necessary. Our lives are sufficiently complicated by cumbersome regulations without the need for others unless they can be fully justified. The question of the little owl is one which has been, and will continue to be, controversial. We cannot call to mind any other imported bird which has thriven in this country to the serious detriment of indigenous species. Broadly considered, the new Bill is, in point of fact, open to grave criticism in that, although it seeks to support the entirely admirable principle of bird preservation, it contains certain clauses of bird preservation, it contains certain clauses which are unnecessary for the fulfilment of that principle, and, if, passed, will inevitably alienate the support and sympathy of many sportsmen who are at the same time real lovers of Nature.—ED.]

TILING IN THE COTSWOLDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I enclose herewith some photographs showing different stages of the tiling of dormer windows on a house in the Cotswolds, which I thought you might care to have for reproduction, as they show clearly the cutting of the slates for the hips and the sweeping of



AT WORK.



THE DORMERS COMPLETED.

the valleys. The work was done by Messrs. Alfred Groves and Sons, builders, of Milton-under-Wychwood.—H. C. Hughes.

ROBINS AND WRENS

TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor.

Sir,—There is a strong belief among many country folk that robins and wrens are one and the same at mating time in spring, and that all young robins come out of the eggs which wrens lay. In my young days I have heard old villagers strongly maintain this interesting bit of folk-lore, for such, indeed, it is. There is some ground for it, as may be known by the age-long couplet which runs:

"The cock and the wren
Are God Almighty's cock and hen."
I cannot say, of course, how old it is, but I heard it seventy years ago, one of the first bits of folk-lore I learnt.—Thos. RATCLIFFE.

PUNCH ON TROUBLED WATERS. TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The Suffolk parishes of Parham and Hacheston, of which the churches are half a mile apart, have, for upwards of a century, been united in one benefice. Just over a century ago their respective churchwardens were at daggers drawn, at loggerheads—in short, most uncharitably disposed to one another. This situation, naturally, pained the Vicar of Parham and Hacheston, and at length he hit upon what, I think, must be a very uncommon scheme for pouring oil—or, rather, punch—on the troubled waters. As Vicar of Parham he presented the churchwardens of Hacheston

with one side of this lemon squeezer, and as Vicar of Hacheston he presented the other side presented the other side to the churchwardens of Parham. The rival bodies accordingly had to meet, screwed the two members together, and drowned their differences in a social bowl—and continued to do so for many a year. Nowadays, if any difference threate the state of the state

bowl—and continued to do so for many a year. Nowadays, if any difference threatens to arise between the churchwardens, the Vicar has only to breathe the mystic word "lemon-squeezer," and, as by magic, the dispute subsides. The squeezer is 14½ ins. long, made of two pieces of boxwood ¾ in. thick and ¾ ins. broad. The surfaces are decorated and inscribed in black, the edges with a vine trail. One face is inscribed, "The gift of the Vicar of Hacheston," and the names of the Parham churchwardens, round which runs the legend "May the sugar, spirit and water in the BowL be emblems of sweet temper, good spirits and sobriety in ourselves." The other is correspondingly inscribed, with the surrounding legend, "May the Acid be all in our Punch and none in our Composition," and the date 1824. The initials J. W. D. fect and G. J. H. (illegible) record the maker and, probably, the inscriber. On the handles appear the arms of the Willoughbys, Warners and other families who have resided in the parishes, either at Parham Old Hall—the romantic moated house by the church—or Parham House, now almost disappeared. In one of these, or in a house on the site of the present Parham Hall, but not in an adjacent farmhouse also called Parham Hall (for there are four houses, or remains of houses, thus designated), George Crabbe the poet—last of the Augustans—lived for some years round the year 1800. I am indebted to the present Vicar of Parham and Hacheston for this delectable story and for permission to photograph this, probably unique, symbol of friendship.—Curius Crowe.

SCISSORS GRINDERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SCISSORS GRINDERS.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The scissors grinder, as this loud insect is usually called in Far Cathay, is violently hated by quite a number of people. As China seems to be a country where white men develop nerves after a few years of residence, the odium directed at the ciçada appears only natural, for it makes a most astounding amount of noise. The scissors grinder has a stout, horny body about an inch long, and is grey and black in colouring, with usually some white markings behind the head. In extraordinary contrast with this flattened, robust and beetlelike shape, there are long transparent gauzy wings, which project far beyond the tail. The insect is at its loudest in hot, settled weather, and prefers sheltered, well wooded valleys. It usually sits on stout upright branches or the trunks of small trees, and the head is always upwards. I have seen many of them sitting on telephone posts. On windy, cloudy days they often take to the leafy tips of branches. There is no difficulty in capturing them, for they are lethargic when settled down for an orchestral performance, and allow themselves to be picked off their perch between the finger and thumb. When, however, they are held



A PEACE-MAKING LEMON-SOEEZER.

thus, they display great agitation, and fiddle away on their horny membrane till one is almost deafened. There are two distinct notes—a partridge-like chirp, and the normal metallic grinding note. I, at first, thought that the sounds were produced by different insects, but can see no variation in the appearance of the ones which chirp, and those which grind.—FLEUR-DE-LYS.

A FARMER BIRD-LOVER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Near Kingsville, the most southern township of Canada, situated on the north-west of Lake Erie, there is an interesting bird reservation. It is the creation of a farmer named township of Canada, situated on the northwest of Lake Erie, there is an interesting bird reservation. It is the creation of a farmer named Jack Miner, a man endowed with a remarkable personality as well as with an intense love of birds. On the occasion of our visit, last August, we were struck by the friendliness of his greeting to the numerous unknown friends who haunt his house and grounds, awaiting an opportunity to be shown round. "I love my friends and visitors, but please leave me alone on Sundays," reads the placard which he has been obliged to place by his garden path. The chief interest of the reservation, perhaps, lies in the large ponds north and south of the grounds. On the water of these small lakes we saw many wild whistling swans and Canada geese and three great snow geese. The latter had met with a serious accident a few months before, during the spring migration. They had been caught by the rush of water above Niagara and carried over the falls. Broken and bruised, they had been despatched by express to Jack Miner. We saw them in August in snowy plumage, well and happy, feeding with the rest on the pond and responding to Jack's voice as he scattered corn on the water. Suddenly every bird ceased feeding. "It must be a bird of prey!" exclaimed Jack; and there, in the distance, a black speck was seen approaching. With our field glasses we discovered it to be a bald-headed eagle, a bird of the year, since it lacked the white head feathers of the adult. It swooped twice over the pond, every bird remaining at attention. Then it retreated, the nervous tension gradually lessened, and the birds resumed their feeding. During the spring and fall of the year Jack is kept very busy enticing migrating birds into his decoys. By means of a trap-door system a certain number are enclosed, and an aluminium tag, giving the Kingsville address, is placed round a leg of each bird, after which it continues its flight. On the table of his living-room he has a box full of tags that have returned to him, some from far no



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BARRINGTON COURT.

TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor.

Sir,—It has been pointed out to me that there is an inaccuracy in my criticism of the Architecture Club's Exhibition which appeared in your issue of November 7th. In that criticism I described the building adjoining the south-east front of Barrington Court, Somerset, as a new building. I am informed, however, that this building is the old stable block, which has been remodelled and enlarged by Messrs. Forbes and Tate, and that it is not an entirely new building from their designs. The architects state that the south-east front of the building is unchanged except for a new roof and chimneys. The west front, which was also illustrated last week, is, however, entirely new. I much regret the inadvertent inaccuracy which crept into my article, and would be glad if you would insert this correction.—Gerald Wellesley.

BUZZARDS IN SURREY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-On October 26th last, at 11 a.m., I saw Surrey, flying in a west-north-westerly direc-tion. I should not have seen them had they remained silent, but on hearing a shrill cry overhead, which I immediately recognised as that of a buzzard, I looked up and saw the pair soaring in large circles, one behind the other, slowly passing over at about 80oft. 1000ft. elevation. About six years ago, while shooting in south-eastern Essex during early October, I watched a fine buzzard circling over the shoot at only about 20oft. above the guns, being mobbed by rooks and swallows. It was a very tempting shot for one or two of the guns, but I was glad to be able to prevent them from ending its career. A week or two after I saw another circling over the same locality; both were making for the west. Although the term "common" was applicable to this fine bird (Buteo vulgaris) three-quarters of a century ago, it has since then decreased so much that it may now be classed as a rare bird, except in the wilder and wooded districts of the south-western portion of this country. The buzzard has all the appearance of a small eagle, and is a really stately looking bird; but, having a comparatively slow flight, it was looked upon by falconers in the "good old days" with contempt; hence the name "buzzard" was commonly applied to a stupid, lazy person. Like all other birds of prey, buzzards have been ruthlessly destroyed by keepers and others, as, being "big hawks," they were necessarily considered to be deadly enemies to game, whereas it is highly probable they were their friends rather than foes, as the

buzzard is a great destroyer of rats, which are among the worst pests the preserver of game has to deal with, being destructive to eggs, chicks and their food. Excepting in the has to deal with, being destructive to eggs, chicks and their food. Excepting in the western and south-western counties, the buzzard is only an occasional visitor to most parts of England during its autumnal migration, when it may sometimes be seen, often at a considerable height, passing over the country with a remarkably graceful circling flight, generally singly, or occasionally a pair or more. The soaring flight of the buzzard, sweeping round and round on apparently motionless wings expanded to their fullest, is remarkably graceful. I have seen them rise from the ground and take an upward spiral course to an immense height until they appeared as mere black specks against the background of a clear blue summer sky. This wonderful flight is accomplished entirely by a series of three circles followed by a few wing beats to attain sufficient impetus for the next series, and so on until the bird has reached its desired altitude. It then sails away in circles, searching and so on until the bird has reached its desired altitude. It then sails away in circles, searching the earth beneath. Although at a great height, its extraordinary power of vision enables it to detect its prey, which may be a mouse or other small object moving about in the turf below; like the great adjutant of India, that soars aloft to a distance of two miles, scanning the country for some carcass or other food—F. W. FROHAWK.

NEW FORM OF HARD COURT

T has now been realised for some years that the hard court is the court of the future for lawn tennis. On the Continent they have been used since the game came in, for the reason that grass of the right character to make courts grows in so few European countries except our own. But the British Isles as well the tendency is for the grass court In the British Isles as well the tendency is for the grass court to be superseded, for the reasons that (with the English climate what it is) grass is so often unplayable altogether or, anyhow, too wet and too slow to be enjoyable, and in these conditions it is ruination for balls. Moreover, at best, grass is only available in the few summer months. Then, again, it is no easy matter to get a grass court which will be perfectly true in bounce, it is not cheap to keep in first class order and needs years delicate. not cheap o keep in first-class order, and needs very delicate treatment, or it will not stand wear and tear. We certainly hope treatment, or it will not stand wear and tear. We certainly hope that the grass court will not die out altogether. There is no fear of this at present. The look of it, the feel of it to the feet, the smell of it on a fine summer day, are something that no hard court can give, and a rival to a perfect fast grass court is hard to find.

But, for the reasons given above, grass is likely to become rather a luxury court, as (for the reasons of expense of construction) are covered courts with wooden floors, which provide, perhaps, the most brilliant form of lawn tennis. The hard court

perhaps, the most brilliant form of lawn tennis. The hard court on the other hand, is likely to become more and more the standard surface on which the majority of people will play and where the rising generation of players will learn.

The modern development of lawn tennis demands conditions that are better and more uniform than those which satisfied the pioneers of the game. And the designers and constructors of hard courts have been faced with difficult problems to satisfy all the requirements. Many improvements have been made during the last few years: many experiments have been tried, some of which have ended in entire failure, while others have been partially successful.

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been partially successful.

Recently a court has been laid in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, which seems more nearly to solve all the problems and surmount all the difficulties, than any other we have seen. It is the outcome of much thought and experiment, in which players of lawn tennis have been concerned. It was tested on Tuesday, November 10th, by a number of leading players, including C. H. Kingsley, J. D. P. Wheatley, S. N. Doust, W. A. Ingram, A. Hamilton Price, Major D. R. Larcombe (secretary of the All England Lawn Tennis Club) and others, and they were loud in its praises. It was a day when there was a thaw and some rain after a heavy frost in the night. Some hard courts are quite unplayable in these conditions. This one was not affected at all and play began directly rain stopped. We may now enumerate some the qualities which this court showed

on the day:

(1) Surface bound and grip.—The top surface is hard and honeycombed

in texture. There is no looseness causing the player to slip, which is a drawback in so many courts. The bounce is an which is a drawback in so many courts. The bounce is an even and pleasant one, rather lower than the bounce on many hard courts. It gives scope for a wide range of strokes. many hard courts. It gives scope for a wide range of strokes. A good drop shot, for instance, reaps its reward, as well as hard driving. The surface gives a firm grip to the feet without being heavy on them. Probably ordinary red rubber is more suited to the court than crêpe rubber.

(2) Condition after wet.—The surface is absolutely porous, and thus play can start at once after rain. A demonstration was given by pouring buckets of water on the court. The water disappeared instantaneously.

(3) Wear and tear of implements.—The surface does not "come off" at all on the ball, and the wear and tear generally would seem to be less than on many hard courts we have seen.

(4) Colour .--The colour of the surface is red, and the are marked in white paint which stands out in bold relief.

(5) Cost.—The cost of laying a court is not cheap—at present it would come to about £350. But once down there is practically no cost of labour or upkeep, for the court does not require watering or rolling.

The court is known as the Permanent Porous Hard Court.

The surface of it is made of crushed brick (with the particles of

dust removed) combined with a special preparation of cement.

Of course, the court will have to stand the test of all weathers, hot as well as cold, dry as well as wet, high wind and absence of wind. But we feel that here is a design likely to be unaffected, and it should prove a wonderful boon to lawn tennis E. B. NOEL



A TEST GAME ON THE NEW POROUS HARD COURT-C, H, KINGSLEY, COL. H. G. MAYES, W. A. INGRAM AND S. N. DOUST.

LORD ASTOR AND AN INVESTIGATION

INCIDENTS IN RACING AT LIVERPOOL.

S following on my article in last week's COUNTRY LIFE on the mares at Lord Astor's Cliveden Stud, it may not on the mares at Lord Astor's Cliveden Stud, it may not be without interest to mention that the well known breeder is at the moment having some inquiry made into a question bearing on the fact that an unusual number of racehorses bred at Cliveden have split their pasterns when subjected to the rigour of serious galloping in training. Matters in this respect may be said to have reached a climax when, some weeks ago, Lord Astor lost his best two year old through this cause. Twinkler, a son of Sunstar and Pinprick, had shown much promise in his development and training, but, just before he was due to make a dibut at Newmarket, he broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

The accident follows on a number which have occurred

but, just before he was due to make a dibut at Newmarket, he broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

The accident follows on a number which have occurred to Lord Astor's horses in the Manton stable. For anything I know to the contrary, other owners have totally escaped such bad luck. There must, one would think, be a reason. The thought has evideatly occurred to Lord Astor and those associated with him in his breeding and racing enterprises. I remember Mr. Gerald Deane once telling me that Light Hand was considered to be the best horse ever bred at Cliveden. The public knew little of him as a two year old, but they knew that he must be a good one and of high class when he started his career by winning the Craven Stakes at Newmarket. It was the beginning and the end of his career as a three year old. He so badly smished a pastern that any hope of recovery was out of the question. He is now at the stud in Hungary. Miss Cavendish, whose picture was among the illustrations to last week's article, twice smished pasterns, for which allsu ficient reason she never saw a racecourse. Yet, prior to these unhappy incidents, she had been tried a rolb, better mare than Pogrom, who takes rank as an Oaks winner of undoubted class. I have an idea that Wraf, now two years old, has done the same, and I am sure there are other instances. In the circumstances, can it be wondered at that Lord Astor has commenced enquiries with a view to finding out by scientific investigation whether

can it be wondered at that Lord Astor has commenced enquiries with a view to finding out by scientific investigation whether the land at Cliveden is deficient in bone-forming qualities? I hope, when the time comes, that Lord Astor will make known the result of the investigations for the benefit of breeders generally. In the same article on Lord Astor's stud, by the bye, I stated, through a misunderst a ling, that the cost of the stallion boxes at Cliveden was £1,50. This, on the face of it, is a lud crous figure, sin e they cost much less than half that amount, and I he sten at the first opportunity to make this correction.

lud crous figure, sin e they cost much less than half that amount, and I h sten at the first o portunity to make this correction.

During the four days of racing at Liverpool last week much of real interest occurred, of such a nature, too, as well to bear some reference now. Most assuredly it was a matter for much regret that fog prevailed on all but the first day. On the Wednesday the light was simply perfect, and Lord Derby, who was present with a house party from Knowsley, remarked on the fact that he had never known it to be quite so good for the time of year. It enabled us to keep the 10,500-guinea Silvo in easy view during the whole circuit of the famous steeple-chase course. This the horse was able to do at his leisure while appropriating the Becher Steeplechase, which is started just appropriating the Becher Steeplechase, which is started just before the water jump and finishes in its vicinity. He gave a faultless display of jumping, while as for its speed he had to do no more than canter to win by twenty lengths.

THE "SEFTON" IN A FOG.

On the Thursday, however, which was the occasion of the Grand Sefton Steeplechase, there was bad fog; on the following day, which was Cup day, there was more fog; while on the concluding day it was as bad as ever, so that the Stewards had no option but to abandon the Valentine Steeplechase, much to the regret of those amateur riders who had been looking forward to the ride round. All we could see of the "Sefton" no option but to abandon the Valentine Steeplechase, much to the regret of those amateur riders who had been looking forward to the ride round. All we could see of the "Sefton" was the big field as they came to that formidable open ditch known as the "Chair" just before the water. They crossed the water in full view, and so passed into the country of which we could see nothing. It was some time after they had finished that we heard of the Irish mare, Grecian Wave, being taken out of the steeplechase course instead of carrying on in the usual way. This happened in the vicinity of the Anchor Bridge. The flat race course bears to the right, while the steeplechase course takes a more direct cut home. I once saw Troytown and The Bore do the same thing, but for which Troytown, who was a great 'chaser, would have won. They say Grecian Wave was leading by some lengths when this happened.

Ardeen, who ranks as the winner of this race, was very well ridden apparently by L. B. Rees, who was associated with the Grand National victory of Music Hall. The jockey now carried the colours of Sir Keith Fraser, and when I recall how well the horse ran for the last "National," until he was forced into some trouble, I am not surprised that he should have captured this "Sefton," especially as he was a well trained horse, last week. Hawker, Marston Moor and The Sheriff were all much fancied, but neither was among those that finished. When we consider that there were no fewer than twenty starters, our grudge against the fog was really a very serious one. So much for the steeple-chasing at the meeting.

the fog was really a very serious one. So much for the steeple-

chasing at the meeting.

Turning now to the flat racing, we had the unusual sight of a field for the Liverpool Cup without the Derby colours having

a single representative; in fact, the whole season has gone by without Lord Derby winning one of the three Liverpool Cups! His trainer, the Hon. George Lambton, did have one runner in Lord Wolverton's Palma Bay, but faith in her had dwindled a good deal, and I do not think she was seriously fancied, though she made a very fair show and must have been very near the front if she was not actually right there when the colours could be distinguished emerging from the thick curtain of fog. The be distinguished emerging from the thick curtain of fog. The Manton stable had two runners—Lord Astor's Cross Bow and Mr. W. M. Singer's Sparus. The latter might have won the Grosvenor Cup had he been kept for it, but his owner was after the major prize, and right well did the three year old run. Believers in Paddy will note with much concern that he was no excuse for any other. We could see the start, because it takes place at the spot from which the horses are sent away for the Grand National — that is, just to the right of the stands.

DONZELON REFORMS.

Verdict advertised her permanent dislike of racing by showing

Verdict advertised her permanent dislike of racing by showing some disinclination to join the others, but finally Beary had her moving in when the despatch took place. There was no excuse, therefore, on that ground for her bad showing. The betting told us to expect Warden of the Marches fighting it out with Sparus, with Amethystine not far away. What we saw was Palma Bay, Amethystine and Donzelon racing at the head inside of a furlong from home. The fact that the latter was there, going well next to the rails, was amazing to all conversant with the record of this four year old. He had long since been given up as hopeless, but nothing could have been cleaner cut than the way in which he went battling on to keep the four year old Amethystine out of first place. In the end he won by a neck at 100 to 7, while, a length behind, the third was Sparus, who must obviously have been running on.

The winner is a gelding by Chaucer from Tortor, and was bred by his owner, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Hedworth Meux. It was his first win since his two year old days, at the end of which he had been so much esteemed as to give rise to hopes that he might gain classic honours as a three year old. Instead, he degenerated, going apparently from bad to worse, so that about June last he was added to the list of geldings. His reformation, we may agree, is undoubtedly due to that fact. Warden of the Marches and Cross Bow disappointed. The latter, as I feared, was not suited by the course, while it is probably quite true that for the time being Warden of the Marches has had enough of it, or that he is not as willing as he was to give of his best. Dawson City, now genuinely fancied, ran well, it is said, for a mile, but came in absolutely last. Palma Bay and The Monk did best of the others.

The Grosvenor Cup on the concluding day was decided over a mile, and the two joint favourites, Prompt and Purple Shade,

Monk did best of the others.

The Grosvenor Cup on the concluding day was decided over a mile, and the two joint favourites, Prompt and Purple Shade, were both routed. The former did the better by finishing third to Congo and Sweet Rocket; but Purple Shade was a bitter disappointment again. He now seems to be a horse without any course at all. Prompt, being a big filly, probably found the course, with its acute turns, too sharp for her. She was thought to be very well, but we did not see the filly that gave such a sparkling show at Newmarket in the autumn. Congo came from the all-conquering Stockbridge stable. This three year old by Bachelor's Double will be remembered as having won the London Autumn Cup, and, if he had run rather better at Windsor a little while ago, his chance would have been even more appreciated

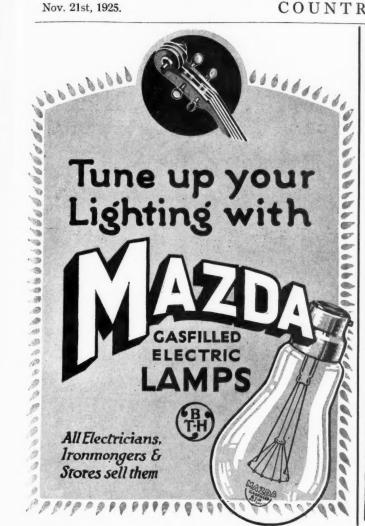
Autumn Cup, and, if he had run rather better at Windsor a little while ago, his chance would have been even more appreciated a week ago. He is owned by Mr. T. F. Ryan, an American, who doubtless acquired him as a yearling.

The most sparkling performance of the week among the two year olds was that put up by Mrs. Huntley Walker's filly Devachon when she won the Knowsley Nursery under top weight of 9st. from as smart Nursery field as has gone to the post this season. This was her fifth successive win and her best, for now, what with her weight and the more exalted company, she found herself in she her weight and the more exalted company she found herself in, she was properly tested. The way she "found" herself when they had settled down, and the brilliant speed she showed, enabling her settled down, and the brilliant speed she showed, enabling her to score a comfortable half-length win, were quite impressive. The smart Herbalist in receipt of 15lb., was second; and third was a good winner in Quick Stick, in receipt of 7lb. Such notable ones as Dodder, John's Son, Seamaid colt, Bayford and other winners were behind in a field which numbered twenty-two. Devachon, then known as the Thought Reader filly, made her first appearance in public for the Princess Stakes on the July Course at Newmarket, and she and Nothing Venture dead-heated two lengths behind the winner, Part Worn.

The crowd cheered home Lord Derby's Spithead for the Lancashire Handicap, though Cloudbank was most unlucky

The crowd cheered home Lord Derby's Spithead for the Lancashire Handicap, though Cloudbank was most unlucky in being so badly hampered. The object of their cheering was favourite, which explains the origin of the exuberance! The colours were to the fore again when the sprinter, Burnt Sienna, divided the Croxteth Handicap with Scherzo. The former has an extraordinary partiality for the sprint course at Liverpool, for he has never been beaten on it. Those two successes were the limit of Lord Derby's share of the prizes in this important four-day meeting, but then he did not start many horses.

PHILIPPOS.











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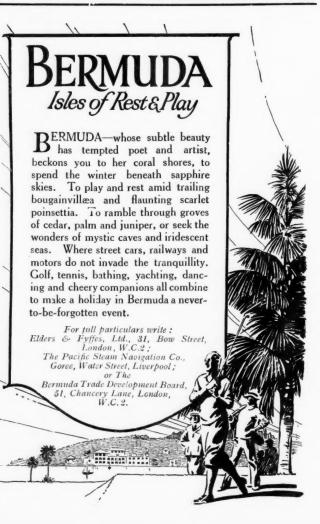
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THE ESTATE MARKET

BUYING FOR OCCUPATION

of the year and another in the Estate Market is becoming less and less perceptible, for the very agreeable reason that sales continue practically unchecked in volume from month to month, and a remarkable sequence of important transactions, largely buying for occupation, has been recorded in the Estate Market pages of COUNTRY LIFE already this autumn.

Lists are so often in need of revision to-day, thanks to the active buying, that there is no longer a melancholy procession of "old-stagers." Buyers are plentiful, opportunities are seized, and room is made for fresh entrants, which in turn find, or will very soon find, new

which in turn find, or will very soon find, new owners. The vendors are, happily, not ceasing to be interested in real estate, as many instances prove, where names of the parties are given. In at least one recent series of sales it has prove, where names of the parties are given. In at least one recent series of sales it has again been possible to trace half-a-dozen deals resulting from the decision of the owner of a fairly large property to take a yet larger one, and, one after the other, transfers have followed, due to a similar operation by persons who preferred the properties thus available to those they held. An owner of a couple of country seats this week remarked to the writer that he had bought another estate recently, but intended to retain his existing interests, partly for personal reasons in their respective localities, and partly that he might feel assured that the new acquisition was all that he hoped it would be before parting with his old possession. That case is not an isolated one.

Buyers of country houses are spending money with a free hand in the improvement and modernisation of them, and "improvement" does not necessarily connote enlargement, but, very often, a judicious consolidation of the accommodation, on the lines advocated, some months ago in these columns, by Mr. H. Avray Tipping.

THE LEVERHULME AUCTIONS.

THE late Viscount Leverhulme's extensive and varied real estate interests are providing a very interesting series of sales, and they are sales, and not merely auctions, as the Rivington property, the famous Bungalow, surely the grandest property ever so humbly designated, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley proves. This week they are finishing the sale of the beautiful furniture and works of art there and they have also made progress.

designated, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley proves. This week they are finishing the sale of the beautiful furniture and works of art there, and they have also made progress with the break-up of a large area of agricultural and other land in the vicinity of Bolton.

High prices were realised for needlework and tapestry panels at the Bungalow. The following are some of the principal: Lot 205, an Elizabethan gros and petit point panel, 1,100 guineas; Lots 288-9, two Jacobean needlework curtains, 150 guineas; Lot 338, a large silkwork panel, 100 guineas; Lot 338, a large silkwork panel, 100 guineas; Lot 359, a Jacobean hanging embroidered in coloured silks, 100 guineas; Lot 360, the companion hanging, 100 guineas; Lot 380, a Brussels tapestry panel, 400 guineas; Lot 381, a similar panel, 300 guineas; Lot 382, a large Flemish panel of tapestry, 2,400 guineas; Lot 383, a Mortlake panel of tapestry, 200 guineas; Lot 384, an Aubusson panel, 300 guineas; Lot 385, the companion panel, 300 guineas; Lot 390, a French panel (seventeenth century), 350 guineas; Lot 391, a Flemish panel (circa 1700), 400 guineas; Lot 392, a similar panel (seventeenth century), 400 guineas; and Lot 395, an English panel, 150 guineas. The total of one day's sale was £10,165.

It is probable that The Hill, Hampstead Heath, the magnificent freehold of 7 acres, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley next month, but at the moment of writing the date is not fixed, and it is, in any case, subject to the receipt of a suitable private offer in the meanwhile. With the utmost confidence it can be asserted that The Hill is incomparably the finest property of its type within a like distance—only a few minutes' motor car run from the Bank—of London. Another advantage of The Hill is that it can be reached along a wide and beautiful route, from the City end of the Embankment through the parks and along Avenue Road, making residence there a real rus in urbe.

Apart from the 337,000 acres of Lewis and Harris just sold by the firm, Me

Knight, Frank and Rutley's current and new list of transactions effected aggregates a notable acreage. Included are nearly 800 acres of Ickwellbury estate, near Biggleswade; Normans, Rusper, in conjunction with Messrs. King and Chasemore; Holly Hill, 336 acres in Ashdown Forest, with Messrs. Turner, Rudge and Turner; Brocksford Hall, Doversidge, with Messrs. W. B. Bagshaw and Son; the Old Manor House at Combe Florey, with Messrs. H. R. Goddard and Son; and innumerable first-rate country houses, mostly within easy reach of London, and sold to buyers who are anticipating the pleasure of living in them at the earliest opportunity.

BRYANSTON.

BRYANSTON.

NEXT Tuesday Messrs. Powell and Co. will open the auction, announced in the Estate Market page of COUNTRY LIFE a fortinght ago, of the contents of Bryanston, Blandford, by order of Viscount Portman. The auction will last fourteen days, one day being devoted to the dispersal of the books. Bryanston, which was visited by King Edward in 1909, is itself for sale, with possession. Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., was the architect, and building operations took five years, from 1889 onwards. It is a red brick structure, with Portland stone dressings, and an interior enriched with Hopton stone and marble. There are eighty bedrooms, and the reception and other principal apartments are named after famous writers and artists, for example, Gibbon, Johnson and Jane Austen, on the second floor, Shakespeare, Pope and Milton on the first floor, where also are rooms named after Rembrandt, Holbein, Reynolds and Raphael, the list being too long to quote, it is no reflection upon them that Micheiangelo and Chaucer alone can be selected from the rest of the eminent throng. What degree of inspiration has come to those who have dined, plaved or sleet in alone can be selected from the rest of the eminent throng. What degree of inspiration has come to those who have dined, played or slept in rooms thus glorified, does not transpire. There are beautiful gardens, and stabling and garages on a great scale. Shooting is to be had on the 5,000 acres of the estate, and hunting with four packs. Bryanston is fully equipped with passenger and luggage lifts, and has accommodation for the large staff that is doubtless necessary to run it.

SALE OF HEADLEY PARK.

HEADLEY PARK, Epsom, and almost 100 acres; Pingles, a modern house and 8 acres, on the Sussex coast at Alfriston; Oxhey Cottage, a choice house with a garage and 2½ acres, at Northwood; Blunham House and 33 acres, near Sandy; about a dozen large houses (sold through their Wimbledon Common official); and annotation that a well-state state. mon office); and many other good sales are notified by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, who have this week been engaged, at Leicester, in disposing of Bradgate House and 6,100 acres, four miles from that city in conjunction with Messis. Warner, Sheppard and Wade and

four miles from that city in conjunction with Messis. Warner, Sheppard and Wade and P. L. Kirby.

The Earl of Egmont has decided to developpart of his Ringwood property, through Messis. Stanley Hicks and Sons and Messis. Fox and Sons. The first portion has a frontage of two miles to the main road from Ferndown Golf Links to Ringwood.

Messis. Winterton and Sons have sold by private treaty Haunton Hall, near Tamworth, and parklands of 55 acres. Haunton Hall has for some time been occupied as the Convent School of St. Joseph, and the property has been purchased by the lessees, the Mother Superior and Sisters of the Convent, who will continue to carry on the school.

Garston House, Sparsholt, a residence on the hills just outside Winchester, with 56 acres, offered to public auction by Messis. Harding and Harding and Messis. Richard Austin and Wyatt a short time ago, has been sold by them by private treaty. Messis. Farebrother, Ellis and Co. represented the purchaser.

RANRIBY HUNTING-BOXES.

BANBURY HUNTING-BOXES.

NEXT Thursday, at Banbury, Boddington House, with the hunting stables and 236 acres, partly a manorial residence of seventeenth century date, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Jackson Stops as a whole or in a dozen lots. If it is divided, the house and 25 acres will form Lot 1, close to where the Bicester, Warwickshire and Grafton give a choice of meets on six days a week.

Boddington Covert adjoins the estate. To view, application can be made to the Hon. Mrs. Hope Brooke at Boddington House, Byfield, or at the agents' Northampton office.

Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock have sold, by private treaty, the freehold property, Little Bourton House near Banbury, with 24 acres of pasture bounded by a trout stream. The auction, advertised in Country Life for the 15th inst., was, therefore, cancelled.

Astrop Grange, an old stone house and 9 acres, five miles from Banbury and Brackley, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., to a client of Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Messrs. Hankinson and Son have recently

Messrs. Hankinson and Son have recently disposed of property, the total purchase money amounting to over £143,000. Their list includes Downlands, Sway; The Manor House, Ferndown; Danehurst, Hordle; Sandy Shoot, Burley; The Merriethought, Fordingbridge; The Red House, Hordle; Plas Pinwydd; Cliff Cottage, Canford Cliffs; building land in Talbot Woods, Ferndown, Higheliffe and St. Albans Avenue. Through their Camberley office they have disposed of Athenry and Corries, Montaka, Woodleigh, Silourie, Sir Tristrams and Beaulieu. Messrs. Hankinson and Son have recently

THE RICHMOND VIEW

THE RICHMOND VIEW.

THE announcement, in these columns a week ago, that Orleans House had been sold, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., has opened the floodgates of controversy as to whether and, if so, to what extent the view from Richmond Hill may be affected by anything contemplated by the purchasers in making use of the estate. There is sharp difference of opinion on the point as to whether any practicable use that could be made of the Orleans House land could diminish the beauty of the view from the Hill. Some, whose knowledge of the neighbourhood entitles their opinion to respect, maintain that it would. of the view from the Hill. Some, whose knowledge of the neighbourhood entitles their opinion to respect, maintain that it would. The Vicar of Twickenham says: "It is a simple matter to assert that the view from Richmond Hill will not be injured by turning Orleans House into a gravel pit; such assertions have been made in other instances, with disastrous results. The prospect of nearly a quarter of a mile of gravel-shoots, cranes and steam barges ought to stir the imagination of those who love the fairest landscape that Greater London possesses." Mr. Ernest Pennington, and others, who take an expert view of the matter, are understood to have the gravest doubts as to the results of operations which would be possible on the estate within the limitations, if any, imposed by whatever restrictions there may be.

To make the situation clear, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. ask us to point out that their client gave the fullest possible opportunity to all public or other interested parties to move in the matter, for they advertised the proposed sale in COUNTRY LIFE and elsewhere for a long period, and they add, "as the agents responsible for the transaction, will you allow us to say that over two months ago we offered the property, under instructions from the vendor, to the London County Council, the Richmond Borough Council, and Twickenham District Council, but all to no purpose."

THE KING'S AUCTIONEER.

THE KING'S AUCTIONEER.

WITHIN a few weeks of his expectation of celebrating the centenary of his firm, Mr. Henry Duneau Buckland, head of the firm of Buckland and Sons, Windsor, has passed away in his seventy-fifth year. He had the honour of being auctioneer to His Majesty the King, in connection w.th the sales of fat stock at Windsor, and his authority on agricultural subjects was generally recognised. He was a sound valuer and estate agent, and to those professional qualifications he added a kindly temperament and the qualities which enable a man to shine in the Chair of his profession, and, as President of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute some years ago, Mr. Buckland's name will be held in remembrance. Sir Anker Simmons, Mr. J. Seagram Richardson and other noted estate agents attended the funeral at Wraysbury a few days ago, the Institute being represented also by ago, the Institute being represented also by Mr. F. M. Sydenham (assistant secretary) and the Society of Auctioneers by Mr. E. C. Foster (hon. secretary). The late Mr. Buckland was one of the many professional leaders with whom the writer has had the pleasure and advantage of the closest co-operation. Arbiter.



FURTHER NOTES ON ENGLISH CHINA IN THE 1760's.

HE history of any art must be based on a multitude of small facts, and every such fact, however and wherever disinterred, may serve to add something to the final structure. And since, in the pages of a source so familiar as the *Gentleman's Magazine*, some few passages have apparently remained un-reprinted, their reappearance, with

brief comments, may not be quite unwelcome.

In the first place, Chinese china during the eighteenth century brief comments, may not be quite unwelcome.

In the first place, Chinese china during the eighteenth century was subject to duty. Does this account for the starting of so many English factories? It may have been at least a contributory factor in days when smugglers tried to get china untaxed into the country. Here, in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1764, is the proof that it was worth the smuggler's while to try. "A seizure was made off Margate," we read in the Historical Chronicle for that month, "of 1500 China bowls, by Mr. Cowper surveyor of the Custom-House boats. Several [bowls, not boats] were broken in the rencounter, and the surveyors boat had like to have been run down by the smugglers." It is a curious picture, that fight over the frail ware, and why all the bowls were not broken passes understanding.

Mr. Urban's readers, in fact, were kept well abreast of developments in the field of porcelain making, whether at home or abroad. In 1765 we read (page 487) that "the foreign prints take notice of the patronage given by the K. of Prussia, to the porcelain manufactory, lately established in his dominions, which, notwithstanding is [satisfying thought to the British pubiic!] confessedly inferior to that at Worcester, which is arrived at the highest perfection of any manufactory in Europe without any patronage whatever, by the excellency of its composition, the elegance of its fabric, and the beauty of its colouring."

But this did not discourage the great Frederic. "The King of Prussia," we read in 1766, "in order to encourage the Porcelane manufactory in his kingdom, has made presents of superb services of China of the manufacture of Berlin, to several German Princes." Whether Miss Edgeworth in "The Prussian Vase" did or did

of China of the manufacture of Berlin, to several German Princes." Whether Miss Edgeworth in "The Prussian Vase" did or did not give a fair picture of his Prussian Majesty's methods of employing workmen carried off bodily from Saxony, 1 cannot say; that Miss Edgeworth took the opportunity of extolling

Wedgwood's proceedings and products by way of contrast is

Wedgwood's proceedings and products by way of contrast is a fact at once pleasing and patriotic.

Nor was Mr. Urban's interest confined to smugglers in England, and Prussians abroad. As early as 1763 his readers were informed that Réamur himself, after various failures, "invented the art of making porcelain" when once he had discovered that "the materials for making China porcelain were to be had in France in the same abundance, and in greater perfection, than in India," and had further learnt from an anonymous correspondent (ibid., page 191) some interesting comments not on the French product only, but on that of the then infant factory at Worcester. He writes:

I have seen porcelain of all the manufactures in Europe. Those of *Dresden* in *Poland*, and *Chatillon* in *France*, are well known for their elegance and beauty. With these I may class our own *Chelsea*, which is scarce inferior to either of the others; but they are calculated rather for ornament than use, and if they were equally useful with the oriental China, they could yet be used but by few, because they are sold at high prices.

Evidently the imported Chinese product, even when it had paid duty, was cheaper than the home manufacture—the trouble caused by the conflict of the standard of living between Orientals and English is older than we thought:

We have, indeed, here, many other manufactories of porcelain which are sold at a cheaper rate than any that is imported; but, except the Worcester, they all wear brown, and are subject to crack, especially the glazing, by boiling water: the Worcester has a good body, scarce inferior to that of Eastern China, it is equally tough, and its glazing never cracks or scales off. But this is confined, comparatively, to few articles; the tea-table, indeed, it compleatly furnishes; and some of it is so well enamelled as to resemble the finest foreign China; so that it makes up costly setts that are broken, without a percentible difference. without a perceptible difference.

This says much for the accuracy with which Oriental models were reproduced, and explains, once for all, why they were so much in vogue:

But from whatever cause this manufacture has never yet found its way to the dining table, except perhaps in sauce-boats, and toys for pickles,



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Decorative Furniture.



A Leaf of an Ivory Diptych-French, late 14th Century.

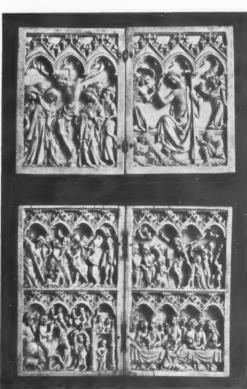
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Two Ivory Diptychs—the upper English late 14th Century—the lower German 15th Century.



CHELSEA TUREEN AND STAND.

The two foregoing illustrations exhibit the ornate and non-commercial character of these early pieces, when applied to practical objects, of the absence of which on the market the writer here quoted complains.

and hors d'ouvres (sic); if the cause of this defect was communicated thro' the channel of your Magazine, perhaps, among the many thousands that read your miscellany, there might be some who could suggest how it might be removed.

Unfortunately, no one responded to the invitation.

Perhaps the Society for encouraging Arts, &c. might think it an interesting object of their attention, as the manufacture is now, as far as it extends greatly superior to all others of the kind, and might, as a Writer in the public papers observes, not only keep very large sums in the kingdom, which are

still paid for a foreign commodity, but might also be improved into a valuable branch of exportation.

This last paragraph is of considerable interest. It is perfectly true that we know of no complete Chelsea dinner service earlier than that made for the Duke of Mecklenburg—a present from George III—in 1763. Sauce-boats we know, and salt-cellars; but has the Chelsea or early Worcester pickle-dish yet been identified? There is, as I learn from Mr. King, a mould for a Worcester tureen dated 1756 at the Victoria and Albert Museum; but the passage just quoted leads one to think that such things were made to special order, like the Chelsea Mecklenburg service, and not placed on the market in the ordinary way, when this letter was published by Sylvanus Urban. Sets of Chelsea figures for use at dessert were familiar ten years before (COUNTRY LIFE, September 20th, 1924), but they were for ornament only, and did not come into question here.

Again, there is the remarkable—one might say the prophetic—suggestion, which was to bear fruit some eighty years later, that the Society of Arts should turn its attention to the production of good English china. It was with "Felix Summerly" and his prize tea-set that the Great Exhibition of 1851 really originated. The Society took up the matter in earnest, but our correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine cannot have lived to see it.

cannot have lived to see it.

One would be glad to know, also, who the writer in the public Press here quoted was, and where his appeal may be found: it might throw

some light upon the English factories of the time, and give us new information as to what Chelsea and Worcester were then doing.

Finally, we may note that Worcester were then doing.

Finally, we may note that Worcester china is treated as "greatly superior to all others of its kind," in spite of the tribute paid to the Chelsea product in the earlier paragraph. It is sad to think that within five years of this tribute that factory ceased to exist, and the history of Chelsea china ended before the experiment of the popular dinner service had been tried. The loss is ours, and we may well regret it.

K. A. ESDAILE.

A GEORGIAN SIDE TABLE

ABLES with marble slab tops resting on frames of carved wood reached the highest point of their popularity in the Early Georgian period, and were used as serving or side tables in the dining-room, as well as in the hall and the saloon. The most massive models, which date from the influence of William Kent, which allowed full scope for the wood carver, were in demand "among those to whom expense was a recommendation," and were usually thickly gilt. At the sale of the furniture at Wanstead House in Essex, in 1822, several side tables of this type are described, one "a grand massive carved and gilt frame pier table with costly scroll and raffle feet, truss supports, and solid moulded plinths with female head in the centre," another "a carved and gilt frame pier table, supported by costly spread eagles, on square moulded plinths, with lion head and shield ornaments in the centre decorated with oak-leaf and acorn festoons." In

with lion head and shield ornaments in with oak-leaf and acorn festoons.' In smaller and lighter side tables of mahogany, these plinths and massive supports are replaced by cabriole legs in the early mahogany period. A side table of mahogany of this character, to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Friday, November 20th, rests on cabriole legs, carved on the knees with shell ornament. The deep apron is carved with foliage centring in the arms and crest of Hutton of Goldsborough Hall, Yorkshire, surrounded by mantling. This table was the property of Dr. Addison Hutton of Gale and Hutton Hall, Cumberland, and of Goldsborough, Fellow of the Royal Society in 1737, who died on March 30th, 1745; and then passed to his daughter and sole heir; since which date it has remained in the possession of the Collison family.

TRENCHERS AND DRINKING GLASSES.

The collection of English drinking glasses formed by Mr. W. Wrigley of 25, Pont Street, which was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Wednesday, November 18th and the following day,

included many interesting types, and some especially fine series of early baluster stems. Among rare items were a cordial glass, with straight-sided bowl and thick base containing a bead, upon a double acorn baluster stem and folded foot; and a wineglass with double bowl, having at one extremity a deceptive cordial bowl connected to a small straight-sided bowl by a double knopped dumb-bell stem. Two of the early baluster-stemmed wineglasses are inscribed on the foot; one glass having a drawn trumpet bowl and knopped stem on a plain foot, dating from about 1745, has the inscription "the Rev Mr Tomlinson, Rector of Glenfield, Leicestershire," etched in diamond point. Mr. Tomlinson was Rector of Glenfield from 1723 to 1761. The second glass, which has a drawn trumpet bowl and baluster stem enclosing a large air bubble, is inscribed "Ed Bayfield was Hare, Sept 6, 1749." Among the plain



MAHOGANY SIDE TABLE WITH ARMS OF HUTTON OF GOLDSBOROUGH HALL.





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stems was a fine goblet with large trumpetshaped bowl on a plain drawn stem and
wide, folded foot, the bowl inscribed "The
glorious memory" (hence possibly an Orange
glass), and etched with a bird sitting on
a spray, a butterfly and a dragon fly.
Between the inscription and the rim are
two bees. A Jacobite glass, with straightsided bowl, plain columnar stem and conical
foot, is engraved upon the bowl with a sixpetalled rose, two buds, an oak-leaf and the
word "Fiat," while the Prince of Wales's
plume is engraved underneath the foot. This
is similar to four glasses discovered at Oxburgh
Hall, Norfolk. There were also three glasses
with horizontally engraved bowls of Lynn and
Norwich type, upon opaque twisted stems;
and a wineglass with an ogee bowl and gilded
rim, which is enamelled in white with classical
ruins and trees, upon a compound opaque
twist stem.

In the same sale was an interesting set of
twelve oblong fruit trenchers, painted upon
thin wood, enclosed in a wooden case formed
as a book. Each trencher has in the centre
a tablet inscribed with a scriptural quotation
in black letter, the capitals rubricated, upon a
groundwork of flowers
and fruit, peas, roses,
daisies and acorns of

and fruit, peas, roses, daisies and acorns of which the stems form an interlacing strapwork. The borders are in-The borders are inscribed with four shorter texts, upon swearing, covetousness, clean living, repentance and excess and other subjects, taken probably from those in Thomas Becon's "Governance of Virtue" (1550). Though many sets of circular trenchers are known, the oblong form is extremely rare; and this set, discovered about a century ago at Elmly Castle, Worcestershire, is probably the finest of its shape.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS.

DOCUMENTS.

The third and concluding portion of Lord Crawford's collection of letters and documents, which illustrates the Empire period and the exile, will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on Monday, November 30th, and the three following days. Among the autograph letters and documents sold on Monday, November 16th, and the following day were fine letters by were fine letters by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Among the twenty-six letters by the novelist, Samuel Richardson

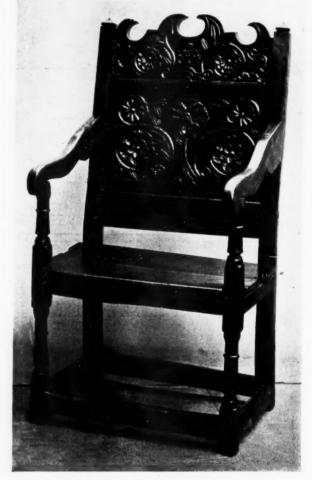
Samuel Richardson (1689-1761), to Lady Echlin, one (dated 1754) gives his reasons for not reforming Lovelace, in his "Clarissa Harlowe." A correspondent would have been glad "that Lovelace (reformed) had been the husband of Clarissa." "What an expense of the adde) on the reward a Rake so ample (he adds), so to reward a Rake so atrocious! How had the moral of my Work, in that case, been destroyed." Only nine of these letters have been published, and the collection forms a curious and entertaining picture of the novelist's relation to his characters. A series of thirty-two unpublished letters of the younger William Pitt, dated from October, 1792, to May, 1805, which deals confidentially with the foreign policy of the period, is addressed to his intimate friend Lord Melville.

A LANCASHIRE CHAIR.

The local characteristics of seventeenth century English oak furniture are of considerable interest to the collector. To the northern county, Yorkshire, can be ascribed the open-back type, with cross rails between the back uprights, instead of the customary framed-up panel; while in Lancashire the solid back persisted, but is relatively low in proportion, and surmounted by a shaped cresting, or carved lunette,

above the top rail. The chair in the possession of Messrs. Gregory, of Old Cavendish Street, is characteristic of Lancashire design, and carving upon the wide oblong panel of the back, and deep cresting, in which the initials of the original owner, "F. H.," are flanked by rose scrolls and dragon heads. The legs and arm supports are turned, and the rapid downward slope of the arms is noticeable.

A second oak arnchair, also of Lancashire type, formerly at Hassop Hall, Derbyshire, which dates from about 1650, bears evidence of its date in the bobbin-turned arm supports, and conspicuous cresting. The back panel is carved with a well designed scrolling foliage centring on a pomegranate, somewhat flatly modelled, and the pedimented cresting and brackets are also carved. The seat, moulded on edge, oversails the frame, and the baluster legs are tied by stretchers. In the same collection is a fine early seventeenth century draw top table, with a friezed boldly carved with reversed gadrooning and legs carved in "cup and cover" form, headed by quasi-Ionic capitals. The top can be extended by two additional sections pulled out from the main



OAK CHAIR OF LANCASHIRE TYPE. CIRCA 1670.

top at either end, which were supported upon

PAINTINGS BY ORLANDO GREENWOOD.

PAINTINGS BY ORLANDO GREENWOOD.

Messrs. Spink and Son have arranged an exhibition of paintings by Orlando Greenwood, an artist already well known to exhibition goers. He is best known as a still-life painter, having created almost a new style for himself, a style one is tempted to call dramatic still-life, if such a contradiction is permissible. The subjects are mostly porcelain figures, which act as puppets, with a polished table for their stage, and one hesitates to say whether Mr. Greenwood displays more ability as stage manager in the arrangement of these groups, or as painter in depicting the very texture of the porcelain glaze. But a glance round the room convinces one that Mr. Greenwood himself is not satisfied with such mastery over the brush as he possesses. The landscapes, of which the two views of Carnarvon are particularly pleasing, as well as the portraits, show a completely different outlook, in which the painter is, perhaps, not quite so sure of himself, but is none the less interesting in his experiments.

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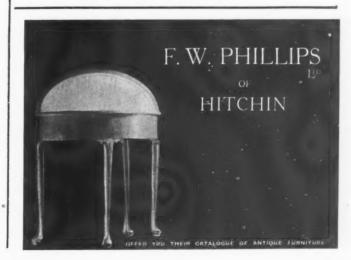
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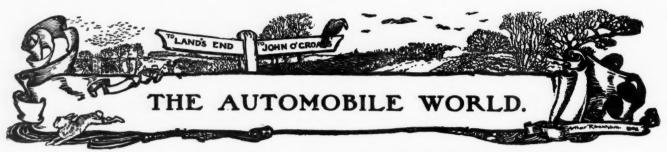
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W. H. THELWALL





THE LIGHTING OF ROAD VEHICLES

NOTHER year is slipping past and another winter is on us, and still we are without the often-promised reform of the regulations control-ling the lighting of road vehicles. Like all other laws and rules purporting to control road traffic, those that deal with lighting are effete and futile in their effects, but they differ from most of the road laws in which reform is required in that the need for reform in this application is not entirely due to the large increase in road traffic. Certainly the increased road traffic has made the need for better lighting laws propagate that it was road traffic has made the need for better lighting laws more apparent than it was five years ago, but in contrast to, say, the speed limit or general traffic regulation the lighting of vehicles is a problem not directly affected by the quantities of vehicles or individuals interested in it.

A traffic ruling that is satisfactory to half a degree replicate a minute precision.

A traffic ruling that is satisfactory for half a dozen vehicles a minute passing a given spot may be quite useless for the control of three times this number, but a lighting regulation is not materially affected in its merit or failings by the amount of traffic concerned by it. The excuse, therefore, that the traffic problem has grown too fast for the minds of the authorities to keep page with it, which is authorities to keep pace with it, which is apparently the best excuse that can be given for its continued neglect or mere playful handling instead of serious tack-ling, does not hold good for the unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to lighting. In essentials the problem is the same as it has been for the last decade—excepting the war period—but it is, of course, continually becoming more acute. Like the traffic problem, it is made more urgent by the increased use of the roads at night-time, but, unlike the

traffic problem, it is not so changed in

character.

In a general way the lighting problem is simpler than that of most others con-cerned with the law and the road, for it is mainly a case of simplifying existing regulations and sweeping away certain absurdities, none of which is particularly drastic in itself, although their cumulative effects are most unpleasant. There is little call for entirely new legislation.

REAR LAMPS AND DAZZLING HEAD-LAMPS.

The chief need of all is concerned with the dual problem of rear lighting and dazzling head lamps. Unfortunately, the close connection existing between these two is often overlooked; they are

these two is often overlooked; they are usually regarded as two entirely separate questions, but, as a matter of fact, the definite resolution of the one would go a long way towards obliterating the other.

Within the last few years there has been a great increase in the power of motor car head lights. Why? Obviously, to enable the driver to pick up unlighted obstructions on the road in ample time to allow of their avoidance or safe negotiation. The need has long been felt, but the means of satisfying it is comparatively tion. The need has long been felt, but the means of satisfying it is comparatively new. If, therefore, the possibility of unlighted obstructions were removed, the need for powerful head lamps would disappear. And without any real need for their existence and use there can be no question that powerful head lamps would cease to be used. They are expensive in themselves, they require big and powerful batteries for their supply of current, again an expense, and, above all, they are a nuisance and a danger to

all who meet them. But they are a necessary evil.

Of the unlighted obstructions that make necessary these powerful lamps the commonest and, therefore, the one requiring first consideration, is the cyclist. Of all probable and common obstructions he is the most difficult to detect, and he he is the most difficult to detect, and he is the most dangerous because he seldom pursues a straight and steady course along the road, and because more often than not he objects to keeping close in to his correct side of the road. Next to the cyclist is the pedestrian, but this latter generally has a special path on which he may walk and where no other traffic may venture, he is not restricted to use of the vehicle highway as is the to use of the vehicle highway as is the cyclist, but if and when he is compelled to take to the highway because there is no footpath he is not subject to the ordinary rules of the road, and so he may walk to meet traffic on his side of the road, and therefore may become aware of it in a way impossible to the user of a slow vehicle that any faster traffic on the same side of the road must approach from behind.

LIGHTING AND CYCLISTS.

In the past the cyclist has been compelled by law to carry a red rear lamp, and many of them do it to-day of their own free will when legal compulsion no longer exists. They do it presumably because they consider it advisable for their own safety, but so long as powerful head lamps are used on cars this precaution on the part of the cyclist is perhaps as on the part of the cyclist is, perhaps, a vital necessity. But no one is more voluble in his protests against the effect of really dazzling head lamps than the



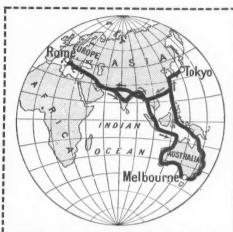
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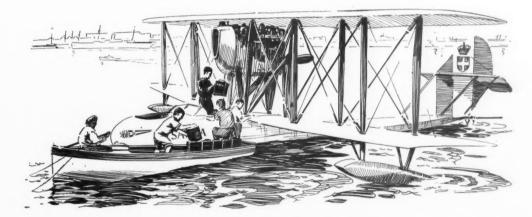
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average cyclist. He objects to making himself visible to an overtaking driver, he objects when that driver takes steps to detect and protect him. It is a Gilbertian situation, and if no one but cyclists, who make powerful lamps necessary, were inconvenienced by the use of those lamps perhaps things could be left as

Of the other road obstructions that contribute to the need for powerful lamps the road repairer's work and the farm cart are the chief, but neither of them is of really great importance in itself. The horse-drawn cart on the modern highway at night-time is comparatively rare, the road obstruction is generally lighted, but for the occasional presence of unlighted road repairs this obstruction could be ignored altogether.

Unfortunately, the danger of dazzling head lamps is not limited in its application to those who make them necessary. Drivers of other cars fitted with powerful lamps are equally dazzled when they meet a rival, and so has developed the habit of dimming or switching off, which is surely one of the most dangerous of all things that can be done on a dark unlighted road. There is not a car driver who cannot tell of some narrow escape from having run down a cyclist through having switched off his head lamps to avoid dazzling another road user. Sudden darkness after brilliant illumination is a direct incentive to running off the road, quite apart from the danger it introduces of the running into an undetected obstruction on the road itself.

THE REMEDIES FOR DAZZLE.

In the Bill already mentioned it was stipulated that the power of all motor car head lamps should be restricted. The actual restriction suggested was childishly absurd—it turned on the length of the beam cast by a lamp, as though this were a thing that could be measured. But apart from this, any permanent restriction of the power of car head lamps without a corresponding requirement that all road users limited to the use of the highway—i.e., forbidden that of the footpath—should carry a warning light, is a clumsy but certain method of converting our roads at night-time into a shambles. It is surely a safe assumption that anyone making such a suggestion in any seriousness has never driven a car at night-time.

The number of remedies for the dazzle problem that have been suggested and that have formed the subject of experiment is so great that it is doubtful if any one man knows them all. Most of them are utterly useless, some of them are half good and half bad, and two are thoroughly sound in every way. The first two kinds fail in one or both of two ways. If they eliminate dazzle they deprive the driver behind them of an adequate driving light, or if they leave the driver an adequate light they do not eliminate dazzle from every aspect, if any. The two that are quite good are the dipping and what may be called the "unfocussing" head lamp. Both of these allow the driver full power from his head lamps when there is no one to be dazzled, but as soon as another vehicle is met all the dazzling effect may be removed from the lamps and yet the driver behind them retains ample light on the road immediately ahead. He cannot drive as fast as he could with his lamp beams shining right down the road and illuminating it for two or three hundred yards, but he can see the road ahead for about twenty or thirty yards, and so has ample warning of any obstruction that may lie immediately ahead.

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY ANTI-DAZZLE DEVICES.

Observation and experience on the road seem to indicate that the secret of

the success of any anti-dazzle device is that it shall operate in view of the driver whom it is designed to protect. Every ordinary driver is willing to reciprocate when he sees that a meeting driver is making a change in his lamps for his convenience. Even if he be not seriously dazzled he will not use his own device if he thinks the other fellow is doing nothing to help. Thus it would appear that any permanent anti-dazzle device cannot be really effective. It may prevent a meeting driver from being dazzled, but it neither confers on nor secures for its own driver any benefit. Even though he himself may not be seriously dazzled, one driver will not take steps to protect another meeting him who has shown no change in his lamps.

Moreover, the permanent anti-dazzle lamp that gives as good a driving light as another lamp of similar candle power and design apart from the anti-dazzle feature has yet to be discovered. Of course, every maker of a permanent anti-dazzle device claims that it does not reduce the useful driving light, but substantiation of the claim is seldom forth-coming. In the early part of this year someone wrote a letter to the Times saying that the dazzle problem had been solved at last. A similar claim had been heard before, more than once, but this time it was really sound and the writer of the letter was quite without any axe

The method was the tinting of the bulbs blue. Opticians were agreed that it was the red rays in the light given by a lamp that caused dazzle, and experiment had proved that the tinting of the bulbs blue removed these offending rays without involving any loss in illminating power. But no sooner had this letter appeared than other opticians of equal standing to those who had pronounced the death knell of the red rays stated equally definitely that it was the blue or violet rays that caused all the trouble, while one of the largest makers of lamp bulbs in the world announced that experiments with blue-tinted bulbs had simply proved that any decrease in dazzling effect was accompanied by a corresponding loss of illuminating power. In other words, the anti-dazzling effect could be equally well secured by the use of lower-powered bulbs.

THE ILLEGAL SPOT-LIGHT.

When representatives of the cyclists take up the cudgels against the compulsory red rear lamp, as they often do, one of their arguments against it is that its use involves cyclists in an entirely unjustifiable expense. But they then go on to urge that motorists may protect themselves from unlighted cyclists, or the cyclists from the motorists, by using a spot-light. Now, a spot-light is a device that costs about £3, if we ignore the cheap American things available at about half this price and not worth a third of what they cost, while a cycle rear lamp costs about 3s.

But, unfortunately, the spot-light suffers from a rather serious disability. It is illegal. Admittedly it is often used and often no protest is levelled against it by a policeman who may see it, but this largely depends on the state of business

But, unfortunately, the spot-light suffers from a rather serious disability. It is illegal. Admittedly it is often used and often no protest is levelled against it by a policeman who may see it, but this largely depends on the state of business or the speciality of the local police court. Motorists' police courts, notably that of Godalming, have done very good business many times through their agents having spotted spot-lights on passing cars. The illegality of the spot-light rests on the general prohibition of "swivelling" head lamps, whereby hangs a not unamusing tale. It is a tale typical of many of the legal disabilities and anomalies under which motorists carry on their dangerous pastime.

SWIVELLING HEAD LAMPS.

The law requires that all mechanically propelled vehicles shall carry a white light pointing in the direction in which

the vehicle is proceeding or intended to proceed. Now, the only way for a lamp to point in the way in which a vehicle is intended to proceed, as distinct from the way in which it is actually proceeding —e.g., as when turning a corner—is for the lamp to be directed by hand or turn in a vertical plane parallel to that of the front wheels, as, of course, does the head lamp on the handlebars of a cycle. But such a lamp is a swivelling lamp, and as such is illegal! The contradiction in terms and practical interpretation is, of course, palpable.

If one of the motoring organisations would make a test case of some petty police effort on this subject and would carry the point to a high enough court, it would probably transpire that the head lamp turning with the steering and also the spot-light were not illegal after all. And, of course, there is no doubt that lamps that turned with the car steering like the lamp of a cycle would be an infinite improvement over the present fixed kind that cause the driver to have more or less to grope in the dark round every sharp corner that he takes. The unfocussing head lamp, by the way, greatly minimises this danger of corners that are blind because they are unlighted by the concentrated rays of the head lamp. It causes the rays to be spread out, and so illuminate actually round the corner that the car is going to take.

corner that the car is going to take.

Connected with this existing ruling on the interpretation of a contradictory law it is quite possible that the dipping head lamp is illegal! No prosecution has ever been undertaken on this ground, and it is, perhaps, improbable that one ever will be, but in spite of Scotland Yard experiments with the dipping head lamp and the unofficial approval given to it by high officials of that august organisation, the fact remains that under a strict interpretation of the law as it now stands the dipping head lamp is illegal. The fault lies not with the lamp but with the law. Such an excellent and beneficial piece of apparatus ought not to find any law in conflict with it.

WHAT THE LAW REQUIRES.

There is a certain amount of misconception among motorists as to the real requirements of the law in the matter of car lighting to-day. When we have the spectacle of a learned county court judge lamenting that the 20 m.p.h. speed limit has been abolished—it has, of course, been nothing of the kind, and is as much in force, if not as much enforced, to-day as it has ever been—ignorance of the law in motoring matters on the part of the ordinary private car owner is, perhaps, understandable. But ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking it.

The lights that all cars must, then, carry to satisfy the law are one white light showing the extreme off side of the vehicle, and pointing forwards in the

The lights that all cars must, then, carry to satisfy the law are one white light showing the extreme off side of the vehicle and pointing forwards in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding or intended to proceed, and one red lamp in the rear. Also, one of the two number plates of the car must be illuminated at night-time, and custom has decreed that the red rear lamp shall also shed a white ray on the rear number plate. But as far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no legal reason why the rear number plate should be illuminated in preference to the front. But it would be interesting to have the detail report of a case in which a motorist was summoned for having a non-illuminated rear plate and in which his defence was that this plate did not require illuminating as he satisfied the law by illuminating the front plate!

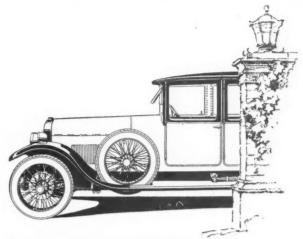
Thus only two lamps are necessary; it is not now necessary for a car to have two lamps each on the extreme edges of the vehicle so as to show its extreme width overall, though this was a requirement under the late lamented Dora. There are,

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however, some local by-laws that do make necessary two front lamps, and as it is impossible for the traveller to be aware of these, he is well advised to have two

all these, he is well advised to have two side lamps alight.

Besides being unsatisfactory where they are intelligible, our present lighting laws suffer from a confusing chaos and a serious incompleteness. How chaotic they really are may best be judged from a recent case in Birmingham when it was decided—subject to appeal, I believe—that a petrol-driven road roller not being a steam roller nor a road carriage, was a steam roller nor a road carriage, was not a vehicle at all within the meaning of the Act! Therefore not only could its driver commit no offence against the road laws, the case against him for being drunk in charge of a motor car and driving to the common danger was dismissed on these grounds, but he could certainly not be guilty of any offence against the lighting regulations! He could flaunt with impunity half a dozen swivelling head lamps or spot-lights!

Lex.

MARINE ENGINES AND AN EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITION.

PVIDENCE of increased activity in the small-craft industry of this country is afforded by the recent acquisition of new works by the largest British builders of marine internal combustion engines. For many years Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Sons, Limited, have had works at Southampton devoted to work connected with big ocean-going liners and also battleships—they made the first British torpedo boat destroyer—and works at Basingstoke employed on land vehicle construction, this firm being one of the half-dozen oldest in the British motor industry. Of more recent date was the acquisition of premises on Hampton Island (River Thames) for the construction of small craft of all kinds, ranging from the small open river launch to the ocean-going cabin cruiser of nearly 100ft. ocean-going cabin cruiser of nearly 100ft.

in length, and including those very fast motor launches known as Coastal Motor Boats, which did such good work during the war, notably at Zeebrugge.

The latest enterprise of this oldestablished but progressive firm is the acquisition of works in Wolsey Road, Reading, for the building of marine internal-combustion engines. Previously these have been made at the Basingstoke works alongside the road vehicles, but works alongside the road vehicles, but now the Basingstoke works become a purely motor car or, rather, commercial vehicle factory, some very interesting products of which were seen at the recent Commercial Vehicle Exhibition at Olympia. The new works at Reading have been in operation about three months, and on the occasion of a recent visit were busily occupied in the manufacture of internal combustion four-stroke engines

internal combustion four-stroke engines of all sizes from 7 to 400 h.p., and with two, four, six or twelve cylinders.

Included in this range of engines, which are all of the poppet valve type, are models suitable for use in the small launch or sailing auxiliary through all types of craft up to the big ocean-going cruiser, such as the 92ft. Macheeb recently supplied for coastal service in India; while the 400 h.p. twelve-cylinder V or Y type engines are intended primarily for use in high speed craft for pleasure or war, but chiefly the latter, for the C.M.B. is essentially the modern representative of the old and now obsolete torpedo boat.

Just as the products of the Basing-stoke factory were exhibited at Olympia

stoke factory were exhibited at Olympia at the beginning of this month, those of at the beginning of this month, those of the new Reading works are to be on view there at the end. On the 23rd inst. Olympia opens with a Shipping, Engineer-ing and Machinery Exhibition in which there will be a small craft section. In this section will be found specimens of the work of all the best firms catering for the small craft market, and ranging as they do from engine and host accessories as they do from engine and boat accessories and components to complete craft and

stands by the leading yacht agents and brokers, they offer an irrestible appeal to the marine motorist.

OUR SUPPLIES OF MOTOR SPIRIT.

AMATTER that must give concern to every thinking user of motor spirit is the almost entire dependence A spirit is the almost entire dependence of this country on foreign supplies. We had a taste of what this might mean during the war, but the last great war was only won because we could ensure some supplies of spirit; if one of the great producing countries had been an enemy, the story might have been different. In this connection it is interesting that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, who are responsible for the production of B.P. motor spirit which is distributed by the British Petroleum Company—a subsidiary concern of the Anglo-Persian—is a British company, of which the

—is a British company, of which the majority of the stock is held by the nation. majority of the stock is held by the nation. This company is unique in that its fleet of oil tank steamers is entirely British and that all its motor spirit is refined in this country, either at Llandarcy in South Wales or at one of the company's Scottish refineries, of which the newest is Grangemouth. The importation of Persian crude oil has attained the very useful figure of a million and a quarter tons per annum, and the B.P. motor spirit resulting is now nearly one quarter of the total motor spirit consumption of the country. A good sign of continued prosperity is afforded by the fact that all these figures are on a steady up-grade.

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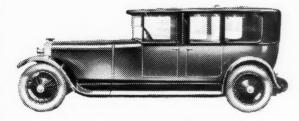
One wonders how many of those who have never handled a Lancia can have any idea of the fascina-tion of the "paces" of this "thoroughbred."



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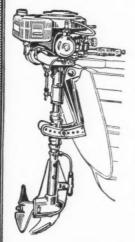
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HARE "HUNTING" ON A ROUGH SHOOT

UNTING readers will, perhaps, be disappointed to find that this article has nothing to do with beagling, and that puss is to be bagged by other means than the "jellydogs" though we have seen some retrievers doing their best. However, I tell of a district where the hares are unnumbered, and a hundred in the day's bag is not a rare occurrence.

However, I now intend to write only with regard to the small rough shoot where hares must be treated with due respect, and recognised as quarry worthy of considerable forethought and craftiness, should the pursuer desire to make the best of the opportunities which his few hundred

acres offer. Hares and certain other animals inherit a peculiar instinct to remain impassive at the approach of danger until they have reason to believe that immobility is no longer a protection from

When walking up hares in thick cover, this habit must be remembered, and progress must be made so that at different times all points of the compass are threatened by the menace of an approach; also the gun, when walking, should make

also the gun, when walking, should make a distinct pause of a few seconds at regular intervals; for any hare, which has not been put to flight at the sight of a directly approaching danger, will leave its form when an enemy stops near by, for timid puss thinks that it has now been seen and must seek safety by speed.

On the other hand, when walking stubble (which is often preferred to cover for a lying ground) or other open land, the aim of the "hunter" should be to encourage the hare to practise this "freezing" instinct, which, in thick cover, makes the quarry so difficult to discover; and for this purpose the owner of a rough makes the quarry so difficult to discover; and for this purpose the owner of a rough shoot should train himself and, if possible, his keeper, to "spot" hares from afar. It is extraordinary how easy it becomes, with practice, to see a sitting hare on ground that is free from high cover; and I have an assistant who is able to distinguish a hare on its form at almost incredible distances.

incredible distances.

When it is intended to walk up hares when it is intended to walk up hares on open ground, it is advisable to make up-wind beats; for they have a very highly developed sense of smell, and it is my experience that the human scent is more terrifying to many animals than man's appearance. The morning should be chosen for the hunt; as hares seem to sit clear after the nightly feed, and are more terrifying to many man's appearance. The morning should be chosen for the hunt; as hares seem to sit closer after the nightly feed, and are more somnolent and less suspicious than in the afternoon, when appetite and alertness make them more active and mis-

My own plan is to advance level with my assistant, being about rooyds. apart; a straight course is held, as the object is to allay the suspicions of any hare sitting between our two lines of progress and to encourage it in the belief that it will be passed unseen; on receipt of a prearranged signal from the helper, or on seeing a sitting animal for myself, I alter my direction so that I am approaching in a line which will bring me within I after my direction so that I am approaching in a line which will bring me within shot of the hare; it is most important that the hunter should not walk straight towards the quarry, but should only steer a course which will enable him to pass within easy shot; if the hare does not bolt when the hunter is thus within reach, the latter continuous and walk towards his bolt when the hunter is thus within reach, the latter can turn and walk towards his quarry until it does. If this method is pursued, it will be found that in most cases the hare will "sit" and an opportunity for a shot will follow.

Occasionally a very suspicious hare cannot be approached by this means, and the wily animal will have to be dealt

with in other ways. Thus, when the position of the quarry is known, an approach can often be made by "circling." To practise this method, the gun strolls casually in a very wide circle round the animal, and continued in gradual narrowing rings until finally he gets within shot of the hare, which has either become accustomed to his apparently harmless walking or thinks the danger is so encompassing that immobility is the best protection.

As this proceeding may be described as a "counter-irritant" method, so the following should be called the "counter-attraction"; for if a dog be dropped on one side of a field, the interest created will often fascinate the hare to such an

will often fascinate the hare to such an extent that the hunter will be enabled to approach from the opposite direction before the enchanted animal realises its danger.

MIDDLE WALLOP.

DO OWNER-FARMERS INJURE SHOOTING?

SHOOTING?

SIR,—In a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE, "Middle Wallop" gives some interesting statements under "Pheasant Prospects." To turn more than 8,000 birds into woods from 9,000 eggs is a wonderful result. If 95 per cent. hatched, it leaves less than one bird per coop to die of accident or disease. The writer's statement of the "increased interest" taken by ownerfarmers—with the result that rats are more severely dealt with, trespassers warned off and nests watched and guarded with the peculiar pride of ownership—is interesting and hopeful. But is it the case?

It may be in an isolated instance, but the average farmer-owner near any well preserved shoot trusts to it to keep vermin down and supply a stock of game for his farm. He neither keepers it nor kills vermin, and lets his shoot to someone or other, who shoots it once a week—to the aggravation of the landlord of the adjoining estate, who shoots his portion perhaps four times a year.

Birds always move into an area where feed

perhaps four times a year.

Birds always move into an area where feed is good and birds are few, so the adjoining estate not only provides birds in the shooting season but pairs in spring. The farmer has not time to spare to trap vermin and run round nests if he is farming.

I would venture very much to doubt the statement that the owner-farmer deals severely

I would venture very much to doubt the statement that the owner-farmer deals severely with rats. Motoring and shooting recently in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Hampshire, the numbers of rats seen and the results of their work were very great, and keepers were all complaining of the immense numbers of rats which invaded their beats from owner-farmers near at hand, etc.

which invaded their beats from owner-farmers near at hand, etc.

If one may judge by the state of corn stacks in the fields, few farmers attempt to kill these vermin, and the damage done must be immense and run to thousands of pounds. The professional rat-catcher has ceased to exist in the country villages, and the farmer will not pay for tails nowadays. He probably lacks skill and knowledge—as well as the time—effectively to clear his farm. Stacks between Basingstoke and Salisbury must have contained hundreds of rats.—X.

OLD CARTRIDGES.

OLD CARTRIDGES.

SIR,—With reference to "F. B.'s" note regarding old cartridges, which appeared in a recent issue, may I say that my experience with using such has been contrary to your correspondent's. My cartridges were some four or five years old. They had been stored in the attic of my house, which is perfectly dry, and I thought they would be good enough, anyhow, for rabbits. The first few shots I fired were normal, but subsequently I experienced three violent discharges, which made the gun kick excessively and my ears sing. Consequently, I scrapped every old cartridge I possessed, and vowed that in the future I would always use freshly loaded cartridges. I think the explanation is that there may be a certain amount of dampness in the interior of some of the cases when they are loaded, and this causes the powder to become caked, instead of remaining in its true "powder" form. It is when this caked lump is exploded that the excessive recoil and report are experienced.

—R. S. K. E.

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WILD SPORT ON A DEVON ESTUARY

By Brigadier-General H. R. Kelham, C.B.

EVONSHIRE is seldom visited by a really severe winter, one when the wildfowler rejoices, prays for heavy snowstorms and intense cold, while the nonsporting householder sits at home nursing his chilblains and swearing at the bursting

During the past ten years the only hard weather was in 1917; in that January and February numbers of wildfowl came

to the north coast.

The Taw and Torridge, after flowing The Taw and Torridge, after flowing through miles of beautiful Devon scenery, unite in a turmoil of swirling waters between the fishing village of Appledore and the lighthouse, then spread out into a broad river running past several acres of weed-strewn rocks, exposed at low water and much frequented by curlew and oyster-catchers, also occasionally holding a duck or two.

ing a duck or two.

Passing the lighthouse and the shingly bank by the Pulley Buoy, the river boils in a series of dangerous-looking whirlpools over submerged rocks; after which it flows seaward, a long stretch of comparatively smooth water till it reaches the Bar, made famous by Kingsley in his "Westward Ho!"—a spot to be treated with respect and caution, for it is by no means safe at times.

with respect and caution, for it is by no means safe at times.

The tides run strongly and even in fairly settled weather, enormous billows, mountains high, every now and then roll in from the open sea, break with a thundering roar and threaten to swamp one's boat.

A friend, while bass fishing, had his boat completely turned over. Luckily, he was just beyond the North Tail, the tide was setting along the coast, also, he and his companion were both good swim-mers and were swept ashore on the Saunton

Sands; but they lost all their belongings, and were lucky not to have been drowned.

When I set sail, the morning was bitterly cold, there was a hard frost and, fortunately, a breeze, as the only chance of approaching the duck was by sailing to windward as if you did not see them

to windward as if you did not see them and were about to pass, but lying low, your man, if any good, steered so that you gradually closed on the birds until within shot, often a long one even with a full-choke eight-bore.

On this occasion, the tide was low and still running out, so I sailed slowly past Appledore, then along the edge of the rocks now exposed by the ebbing waters. Clouds of curlew rose as we passed, joined by huge flocks of oystercatchers and small waders, their wild passed, Johner by huge nocks of dyster-catchers and small waders, their wild cries putting up two mallard from a pool hidden among the boulders; they were a long shot, but the leader descended in a long glide, hit the water with a re-sounding splash and was soon retrieved. Next, the indispensable Zeiss glasses

Next, the indispensable Zeiss glasses disclosed a dark speck far ahead of us, and careful stalking resulted in a scaup duck (Nyroca marila) being added to the bag; they are great divers and difficult to secure if not killed outright.

On approaching the sandy stretch of the North Tail, we saw, right at its extremity, silhouetted against the water, the dark figures of two cormorants, standing like the Phœnix with outspread wings, drying themselves in the sun, which had come from behind the clouds for the time being.

which had come from behind the clouds for the time being.

Nearer, in a shallow bay, we now spotted an enormous flock of duck, hundreds of mallard, and a great gathering of teal, all sitting along or near the water's edge enjoying the sunshine; many appeared to be asleep with beak tucked under wing, others were busy preening

their feathers. It looked the chance of a

their feathers. It tooks
lifetime!

The wind had dropped, but there was sufficient to keep way on the boat as, crouching low, we glided towards the apparently unsuspicious birds.

I lay, with my dog, flat in the bows, eight-bore in hand.

We gradually approached—a hundred words eighty, seventy, another ten and

We gradually approached—a number yards, eighty, seventy, another ten and I would have been well within range, when there was a horrible grating under the keel as we grounded and stuck fast

the keel as we grounded and stuck fast on the shallows.

It was impossible to get the boat nearer; the only thing to do was to jump hastily overboard and rush, hoping to gain a yard or two before the birds rose, which they did at once with a perfect roar of wings, and I blazed into the brown.

Three teal fell dead while as the main Three teal fell dead, while, as the main body of the mallard flew seaward, one of their number, evidently hard hit, left them and flew inland over the vast expanse of sand, with a low, wobbly flight, never a yard up in the air, with my Irish water-spaniel in hot pursuit.

When close to the sandhills bordering

the coast the exhausted duck fell and was retrieved, the dog so pleased with his performance that he was loth to with his prize.

part with his prize.

We were returning to the boat when there was a swish of wings, and coming from behind us a large flock of golden plover passed overhead and were gone almost before I could fire, but a hasty shot brought down two, while a little farther on we picked up a cripple. By now the tide had risen considerably the condense were mostly expressed.

By now the tide had risen considerably, the sandbanks were mostly covered and the rocks no longer visible; but while sailing home we came across a small party of wigeon on the open water small party of wigeon on the open water opposite the lighthouse; they were very wary, but I got a long shot and one left the rest, flew inland and settled among the long, coarse grass on the sand dunes bordering the Westward Ho! golf links.

The bird was evidently hit, so we landed, the dog flushed it, and it was brought down dead.

We now sailed for home, on the way making a very lucky shot.

making a very lucky shot.

Three brent geese were swimming within a few yards of the shore, let me within range, then rose one behind the other, beak to tail, so close as to be almost touching.

I fired at the leader, and to my amazement all three fell, two dead, the third

quite disabled.

The total "bag" was not a very big The total "bag" was not a very big one, though three geese, three teal, two mallard, three golden plover, one scaup and one wigeon was not so bad for a morning with a shoulder-gun. The big flock of duck out of which I got the teal would have made a punt-gunner's mouth water, but a punt could not be used on the estuary with any safety, and certainly could not a punt could not be used on the estuary with any safety, and certainly could not be worked in such strong tides; moreover, the water is seldom sufficiently smooth; also, there are no mud flats; so the place is not favourable for the use of the big gun.

(To be continued.)

GEESE IN THE THAMES.

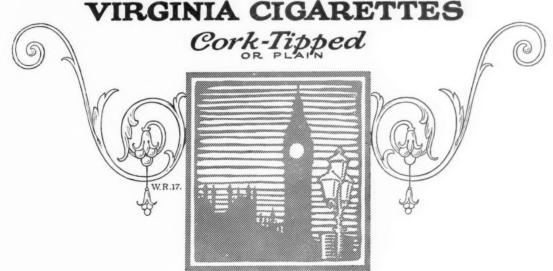
GEESE IN THE THAMES.

EXCEPTIONALLY large numbers of waders are reported from the Thames Estuary this season, while the prospects for home-bred mallard on the Kentish side are somewhat better than usual. Wigeon put in an appearance some weeks ago and some fairly strong paddlings have been seen inshore. Pintail and brent geese have also arrived in larger numbers than usual. Farther north, however, we saw pintail on the Tillingham Marshes as early as nine weeks ago. This may be taken as a fairly safe sign of hard weather.



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Westminster



CHILLY PEOPLE HOUSE COATS FOR

Chinese coats made out of mandarins' skirts are charming and slipcoatees of chiffon, plain or velvet embossed, transform a dinner or dance dress into a tea-gown.

E have had our first foretaste of wintry weather, not wholly pleasant, but, as the hardy say, seasonable. Anyway, it sufficed to send women scurrying off to acquire suitable clothes, and, from luxurious furs to warm underwear, the shops have been kept

furs to warm underwear, the shops have been kept busy supplying the needful.

A green Christmas, according to tradition, means a fat churchyard, though one is led to wonder whether that really holds good these days, taking into consideration the precautions and preventives available. But there is no manner of doubt that any season which conforms to our ideas of what it ought to be by strongly differentiated weather brings grist to the business mill; since the modern woman—who has, by experience, grown wise—invariably holds her hand until she sees which way the wind, in every sense of the word, is likely to blow.

THE COMPROMISE OF HOUSE COATS.

Meanwhile, there are many little accessories to be safely indulged in, to make shift with or enhance existing possessions; and first and foremost among these comes the house

coat.

Of late years this has rapidly grown in favour. So much so, indeed, that the designers of blouses, negligées and the like have accorded it a significant share of attention, producing the most entrancing models, variously devised to meet the tastes and the purses of both the young and middle-aged. They are equally variously described as bridge coats, restaurant coats, smoking jackets and evening negligées; but, however entitled, the objective is

the objective is the same-to the same—to supply a decorative addition for extra warmth. At afternoon

bridge parties and restaurants in parrestaurants in par-ticular, the atmo-sphere varies considerably. At the first-named gatherings one may get a chair in a draught or, on the other hand, sit back to a blazing fire, either of which is distract. ing to the keen player. So what more reasonable than to have a little coat handy that can be slipped on and off as required?

And there is, quite probably, a perfectly good s u m m e r frock which it is not wise to put away for next year, but which, if enhanced by a dainty coatee, can be trusted to be trusted to descend to much useful service be-fore it is counted out of date. At a country house dinner party, prior to a Hunt or county ball, where the majority of the dresses are fragile and ephe-meral and the au dessous equally filmy, not to say incidental, it is quite the rule to come down to dinner in a coatee

of white fur, satin, brocade or velvet, coats that are always distinctive and individual, with no suggestion of the dressing jacket.

A SKIRT THAT CAN BECOME A COAT.

A SKIRT THAT CAN BECOME A COAT.

The East is always prolific in suggestion, alike in form and colouring. The kimono, correct and proper, will probably remain until the end of time; but it has been put somewhat in the background of late by a similar type of garment that is fashioned out of a mandarin's skirt.

These skirts, as is well known, consist of close pleats broken by broad bands of embroidery, and the resourceful modiste transforms them into the most attractive coats. She uses the pleated portion for the sides and wide sleeves, the embroidery forming front and back, and, by way of tempering the flamboyant colouring, introduces touches of black satin, tiny gilt filigree buttons acting as a fastening down one side.

As scarcely two of the skirts are identical, all the coats made of them come out a little differently. This, of course, only adds to their attraction, although in general outline, which is rather square, they are pretty much the same. Where variety is brought about is in the way in which the pleated and plain parts of the skirts are disposed.

Sometimes it is necessary to use more of a contrasting self shade, coloured or black satin usually, and sometimes less. On certain of the skirts there are quaint little bead danglements or tassels, that come in as decoration for the sleeves, tinkling softly as the wearer moves her arms. Taken as a whole they

or tassels, that come in as decoration for the sleeves, tinkling softly as the wearer moves her arms.

Taken as a whole, they are dignified coats,

perhaps better suited to the young married and older woman than the young girl; but few who have seen and worn them dis-pute their attraction.

SMOKING IACKETS.

Beyond a note of modernity, the title of smoking jacket need not be taken too literally, al-though, truly enough, the little coats so desig-nated are rather severe and man-nish in character, with nothing fri-volous in the way of frills or lace caculated to catch caculated to catch
the sparks and
ashes of the insidious cigarette.
As a matter of
fact, in a great
number of cases
they represent
just the most cosy
and comfy house
coat imaginable. coat imaginable. straight and plain, with inset sleeves and can be slipped on over any dress

or blouse.

For these, velvet and velve-teen are both popular mediums, frogged across the front in some instances like a man's. But the very latest expression is quilted satin, which is the



The latest of Chinese coats, a smoking coat of black quilted satin, lined with orange, and a coatee for evening wear of magenta veiled blue chiffon edged with magenta velvet ribbon and trimmed with fur.

Rich Broché Velvet TEA FROCKS FOR PRESENT WEAR

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essence of warmth and cosiness. And when the satin is powdered over with tiny embroidered flowers, then such coats are verily irresistible, and just a little more feminine.

The example illustrated is carried out in black quilted satin, lined orange, the cuffs, collar and hem being closely corded, the gay-coloured flowerets and doublure providing the necessary brightness.

FOR RESTAURANTS AND THEATRES.

Soft, gracious and essentially feminine are the confections devised for more public and obvious occasions. They can be, and often are, made an integral part of the dress. On the other hand, it is equally permissible for them to be things entirely distinct and apart. It is all a matter of taste and convenience.

One sees coats that are frankly decorative, with little pretence of warmth in them; whereas others cleverly combine both elegance and comfort, as our artist shows in her original design.

original design.

For the jacket or body part, there is requisitioned that lightest of all velvet fabrics, panne, and, for the full artistic sleeves and fichu, black chiffon over flesh pink chiffon. There is, as we have all come to realise, an incredible amount of warmth in chiffon and Georgette. When doubled, this is fully sufficient to meet

this is fully sufficient to meet the exigencies of restaurant or theatre, where draughts and chills are our portion one moment and an excess of heat the next.

So to be armed against the former is, in any case, a wise precaution; and when the precaution takes such attractive guise as this coatee, enough is said. There is a little more to be added to the description, for round the edges of the coat there is appliquéd a shaped band of Oriental brocade, the fichu



A "fichu" coatee for restaurant or theatre wear. The chiffon fichu, which matches the sleeves, is caught to the coat by diamanté ornaments, and finished with large tassels to match the brocade used as trimming.

crossing in front and passing either side through diamante rings. The ends, after forming little pockets, are weighted by silk tassels in the mingled colours of the brocade or one predominant nuance picked out of the whole.

And this, as can well be imagined, is only one of many such creations, each one whereof seems to possess a character and style of its own. The designers of house coats, like the designers of tea-gowns, are not trammelled by any set laws and regulations. Anything that appeals to the artistic mind is accepted.

ANOTHER STYLE.

Still in the category come longer coats, more after the character of the loose slip-on negligée. For transforming a very décolleté evening gown into one less en grand tenne, these are invaluable. They differ little in line, though some are, naturally, more elaborate than others, while favours are divided between long picturesque sleeves and no sleeves at all.

Our artist has selected the latter expression for her model, which is materialised in a magenta chiffon veiled in pale moon-light blue, the red reappearing in a ribbon velvet carried round all the edges, a final note of distinction being imparted by a narrow hem of dyed fur. The small pocket is amusing, with its "initial" fob pendant threaded through slots.

amusing, with its "initial" fob pendant threaded through slots.

A hastily improvised tea-gown can frequently be got together by the aid of one of these long transparent house coats, which merely require for their completion any old evening dress or straight décolleté slip. The main point is to retain the coat-like form—an end, however, that, at the moment, by no manner of means precludes flares and godets, additions that are verily irrepressible.

L. M. M.

FROM A WOMAN'S NOTEBOOK

FOOTWEAR FOR DIRTY WEATHER.

At the first hint of hard and dirty weather, men take to sturdy soled boots, heavy suits, mufflers and warm underwear. Consequently they look askance at the courage of women—young girls especially—who face the worst conditions in town, wearing skirts that barely cover the knees, delicate silk stockings and the slightest and frailest of footwear. The eye passes upwards to meet head and neck literally smothered in furs. The incongruity of it is amazing.

NO HIGH BOOTS.

Something of a solution of the difficulty appeared to present itself in those high Russian boots, but the really well dressed woman will have none of them, nor will the high-class shops deal in them, and the reason for this attitude is the abbreviated skirt. That ugly gap of stocking left between hem of skirt and top of boot is too unsightly to be considered for one moment.

unsightly to be considered for one moment.

To be sure of my facts, before pronouncing this dictum, I visited several of the best footwear establishments, notably that of The London Shoe Co., New Bond Street, W.

To my query here, as to whether there was anything doing in Russian boots, the answer was "Nothing whatever, we are not stocking or selling them. There is absolutely no demand for them from our class of customer." That seemed firm and convincing enough to go upon. Here I was hown instead smart, practical brown willow calf shoes with stout soles and low or moderate heels, the majority, however, of the ankle strap variety,

together with many models of lizard and crocodile.

When these last are of genuine high-class quality, they provide as much resistance as one

can hope to find so far as pelt is allowed to cover the feet, but there is a considerable expanse of foot left unprotected. Both lizard and crocodile command a price which is likely to increase rather than diminish by reason of the growing demand.

than diminish by reason of the growing demand.

In the country, of course, it is another story.
Here gum boots, both brown and black, are worn day in and day out during bad weather, and these The London Shoe Co. provide at their best perfection. As an alternative, they offer what are called "Bootski's." These are made of waterproof cloth with patent toe cap and are trimmed at the top with a band of imitation fur. They can be worn as overshoes, if desired, but neither wet nor cold can penetrate through their fastnesses.

Especially destined for motoring are similar over-boots, built of a very heavy sucde in a pale natural biege colour. Fleecy lined, they have crépe soles and goloshes, and can be walked in with impunity. The fastening up the front is negotiated by a special spring, that runs up and down with equal facility. It is a fastening easily manipulated with one hand and is as secure as it is ingenious.

THE ANCLO BACK SPAT.

Another establishment also firmly vetoing the Russian boot, is Manfield's, 170, Regent Street, W., and many other addresses, and for the same good and sound reason, further confirmation being forthcoming here as to the increasing favour bestowed on crocodile and lizard, a large emphasis laid on lizard, the finest of which comes from Java.

So confident is this firm of the vogue for lizard, they have bought prodigally of these skins, the smaller and more delicate marking proving more becoming to the generality of feet than the

bolder crocodile skin. Both, however, are being dyed and handled with consummate skill. To prevent crocodile from cracking, as it is at times inclined to do, and reinforce it, Manfields insert a thin layer of rubber sheeting between the skin and the lining, a provision of exceeding value.

Perhaps, though, the most imminently interesting matter at Regent Street, is the Anclo Back Spat. This is a little difficult to describe, as there has never been anything resembling it before. Briefly it comprises a very thin rubber spat, that is slipped under the heel of the shoe, is clasped across the ankle and then pulled up the back of the leg, and again clasped in front, just about the calf.

leg, and again clasped in front, just about the calf.

From this description I hope it will be understood, how, while the front of the leg is left clear, the back is fully protected from wet and splashes of mud, so permitting the lowest cut shoes and lightest of stockings to be worn during the bad weather.

At present the Anclo is only available in natural and pale biege, but in due course it will be found in practically every shade of the fashionable stockings. Fashioned, as has been said, of the thinnest rubber, it is contained in a small waterproof case that can be slipped into the pocket or hand bag, so can be carried about with the same ease as a powder puff or lip stick.

And the price, 3s. the pair, is so reasonable that a woman in the near future will feel fully justified, when buying a new coloured pair of silk stockings, to match them up in Anclo Back Spats.

A demonstration is being held at 170, Regent Street, where all can go and see for themselves the character of this protector for costly and frail hosiery, for which nothing is more disastrous than mud.

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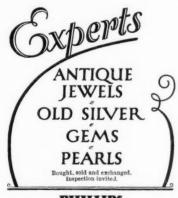
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PLANTS THAT TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES

WEEK or two ago I wrote an article pointing out how easy it was to utilise what might otherwise be waste ground as a wild garden, at little expense either for original outlay or for upkeep. There is one point, however, which I should have mentioned, and which I should have mentioned, and that is the question of rabbits. From time to time articles are written on rabbit-proof plants, and with due deference to all whose wisdom is greater than mine, I have found that, given a sufficiently hard winter or scarcity of food, no plant is rabbit-proof. On the other hand, plants in the wild garden do not include rare species and varieties and so can be fairly easily replaced; while it is an expensive business to net a considerable expanse easily replaced; while it is an expensive business to net a considerable expanse of ground. It is a well known fact that rabbits will eat newly planted plants, perhaps out of curiosity, and the next year will leave them alone, so it is always as well to have little circles of wire netting which will protect a shrub or a group of primulas until they have become established and settled in the soil.

the soil.

As these notes have no pretence of covering the subject-

As these notes have no pretence of covering the subject—indeed, it is still in its infancy—I have made no attempt to give long lists in order of merit, or, in fact, in any order at all.

Butcher's broom, Ruscus aculeatus, is one of the most useful plants in the wild woodland garden, for it is one of the few things that will thrive in dense shade. It is thus useful for planting where the garden ends and the unthinned woods begin. Another evergreen that is useful under trees is Gaultheria Shallon, the only trouble is that it will not transplant when large, and so, in order to establish it, tiny things must be planted, which means that the ground around them must be kept clear of weeds, which is often a nuisance. Of rhododendrons the most useful are those of the triflorum series, such as R. yunnanense, pink: R. ambiguum, yellow; R. chartophyllum præcox, white; useful are those of the triflorum series, such as R. yunnanense, pink; R. ambiguum, yellow; R. chartophyllum præcox, white; R. Augustinii, bluish, in the best forms. All of these grow fast, like semi-shade and are very floriferous. On the whole they are better than the ordinary hybrids for wild garden work, for the latter are inclined to look artificial until they have grown to large size. Although practically all azaleas are suitable for natural planting, yet there is one that is pre-eminently satisfactory in the wild garden, and that is the old-fashioned A. pontica, or Rhododendron flavum, as it is often known. The rich yellow flowers are borne in great quantity in May and are of a delicious fragrance. delicious fragrance.

Of other flowering trees and shrubs there is no end. Probably Of other flowering trees and shrubs there is no end. Probably trees will not be much planted in the wild garden, but if they are, I can suggest the Gean, Prunus Avium, and the bird cherry P. Padus; any of the mountain ashes, such as Pyrus Vilmorinii, particularly graceful with its slender arching branches; and any



PRIMULAS LUXURIATING IN THE WILD GARDEN.

of the good forms of P. Aucuparia, such as var. fructu-luteo, with orange fruits, or P. pinnatifida, with bright red fruits. In the larger-growing shrubs, Viburnum fragrans, Amelanchier canadensis, Buddleia alternifolia, Euonymus alatus, Halesia carolina, Hippophæ rhamnoides (the sea buckthorn), any philadelphus, Ribes sanguineum, lilacs and Cercidiphyllum japonicum, are all useful. The numbers increase as the shrubs grow smaller. For sunny positions there is nothing to equal clumps of cistus or a big mass of Kalmia latifolia, with its glorious pink flowers. Berberis also do well in a sunny position and all except the Mahonias are admirable subjects for the wild garden. Hypericum patulum will flourish everywhere and will seed itself in vast quantities, while the beauty of Potentilla fruticosa in its many forms is admirably suited for natural surroundings, as is that of quantities, while the beauty of Potentilla fruticosa in its many forms is admirably suited for natural surroundings, as is that of Vaccinium parvifolium, the red American huckleberry, which is far too little known and appreciated over here, for it is graceful, colours well in the autumn and the scarlet berries are good eating. Another useful shrub for the wild garden is Zenobia pulverulenta, with its white droplets like lily of the valley. Heaths are excellent, but if the dwarf cinerea and ciliaris are grown a sufficient space should be allowed for the proper display. On the other hand, E. mediterranea and its forms are almost as showy if grown as a fine specimen plant as it is in clumps and so is suitable for even a small sized patch of ground. of ground

the waterside, Gunnera manicata is a great stand-by, For the waterside, Gunnera manicata is a great stand-by, with its handsome foliage. It can be grown along with Senecio Clivorum, with its golden flowers, which is often considered too rank a grower for any other place except the wild garden, and Rodgersia pinnata or R. sambucifolia, with their handsome cleft leaves and, in the case of the latter, soft pink plumes. Irises must have their place. I. sibirica and I. Kæmpferi, the latter as close to the water as possible. Then no water scene can be without Caltha palustris, with its golden yellow cups. This

water scene can be without Caltha palustris, with its golden yellow cups. This is really an invaluable plant.

Primulas are a family that thrive abundantly in a wild garden, particularly those of the candelabra section, which will seed themselves all over the place in any ground that is not too dry. P. helodoxa, yellow; P. Bulleyana, orange-yellow; P. Beesiana, lilac; and P. pulverulenta, crimson, and their numerous progeny are all excellent.

Many bulbous plants are also well suited. Snowdrops, scillas, muscari

suited. Snowdrops, scillas, muscari (grape hyacinths), the delicate little Cyclamen Coum and C. europæum, should always be included, while many of the daffodils will flourish in any of the datiodis will flourish in any be included. Lilies are a little more difficult, as their success depends upon the soil, but L. canadense, usually orange soil, but L. canadense, usually orange spotted with dark brown; L. pardalinum, the Panther lily, should suit any soil and may be planted in clumps among the shrubs.

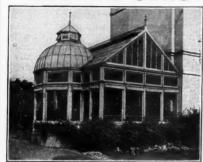
So the tale could continue, and even now I have left out spiræas, trilliums, thalictrums and Megasea saxifrages. Perhaps I have mentioned sufficient plants which require little or



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no attention to show that a wild garden will look after itself. Once it has been started and a background has been established, everyone will want to continue and make experiments for themselves. It is always one of the most fascinating forms of gardening. E. H. M. Cox.

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ONG our many fine hardy shrubs there are few which can equal or surpass the mock oranges. They now offer a wide selection in the number of species and varieties, the majority of which are all first rate flowering for inclusion in either large pleasure grounds where shrubberies are complete in themselves, or are equally at home, and do not appear out of place, in the small garden. In both instances, they associate well with other

shrubby subjects, such as deutzias, to which they are closely allied, but they probably appear at their best when grown in beds in the

As yet, few recognise their value as ornamental flowering shrubs. Year after year they are smothered in snowy white intensely fragrant blossoms. They are all hardy, and if given the requisite attention in the shape of pruning and mulch-ing, they provide abundant bloom every summer. habit of growth is habit of growth is both graceful and distinctive, with their long arching and out wardly curving stems, which vary in height from almost 3ft. in the more dwarf, compact sorts, to 15ft. to 20ft. in the taller growing kinds

They require little in the way of cultural treatment. Planting can be carried out with safety from now until with safety from now until about March on all fine days. Like the majority of shrubs, they prefer a fairly rich, loamy soil, which, however, need not be deeply cultivated, as they are not deep rooters. It will be found that they will thrive equally well in ordinary garden soil if that be trenched to a depth of about 2ft, and given a dressing of well decayed manure. When planting choose, if pos when planting choose, it pos-sible, a sunny position, or at least one not overburdened with shade. Do not plant too deeply, and take the pre-caution to spread out the thin fibrous roots so that the plants readily become established

After flowering, all dead wood should be cut out and all long growths can be shortened, taking care, however, not to remove any wood which may produce flowers the following year. When carrying out this operation of thinning, maintain a balanced

bush, at the same time keeping it open in the centre. The bushes, if allowed to go unpruned, are liable to become straggly in growth and untidy in appearance. The earlier that such operations are carried out the better, as the new growth which arises from the base has time to become mature before the hard weather sets in and this, in turn, has its effect on the increased production of flowers the following year. It is advisable after pruning to apply a light dressing of well rotted manure. This is especially so if the weather be dry and warm, as it prevents undue loss of moisture from the surface layers of the soil and the fibrous roots

of the bushes. If these cultural details are considered, the results will amply repay the time and labour involved.

We owe much to the skill of the hybridist in connection with this particular genus of shrubs. He has given us a plethora of fine varieties, both single and double flowered, all of which are admirably suited to garden purposes. The species, although of botanical interest, are not sufficiently distinct when compared

with these fine hybrids, to warrant their inclusion, save in a few cases, such as the late flowering P. grandiflorus, which reaches a height of 12ft. and is draped with its spreading pure white blossoms in late July. The common mock orange, P. coronarius, with its rather creamy white flowers, is another which should be given a corner; where a more dwarf compact bush is required then P. microphyllus may be selected. In June it is literally weighted down with its abundant tiny white fragrant blossoms. In the realm of hybrids, the choice becomes more difficult where space is limited. One of the best single-flowered kinds which, is distinct from all the others, is P. purpureo-maculatus, which as its name suggests, carries flowers tinged in the centre with rosy purple. Another, with flowers of a more dark purple in the centre, is Œil Pourpre.

There are numerous others, some with large, rounded, pure white blossoms, such as Voie Lactee and Nuee Blanche, or, again, with pinkish or purplish tinged petals. The double-flowered sorts offer as wide a selection, and the variety illustrated shows something of their beauty of shape of flower, although a mono-

of flower, although a mono-chrome cannot reproduce the delicacy of tone which characterises the majority of those varieties. Mere de Glace, with its large rosy white blossoms deserves a white blossoms deserves a corner along with others bearing abundant snowy white blossoms, such as Virginal, which ranks as the best of the series, with its large white flowers; Boule d'Argent, Conquète and Argentine. They are all of fine erect habit and of vigorous growth, and when placed ous growth, and when placed in beds they are most effec-tive in early summer when in tive in early summer when in full blossom. Being of easy culture, hardy in western gardens, as well as in the north, offering a wide range of varieties suited either for a position in a bed or in a shrubbery border, and, above all, with an attractive grace and charm in full flower which and charm in full flower which is rarely found in other shrubs, they deserve to be more widely cultivated in our gardens, G. C. T.



A FINE DOUBLE-FLOWERED MOCK ORANGE MERE DE GLACE.

GARDENING NOTES OF THE WEEK

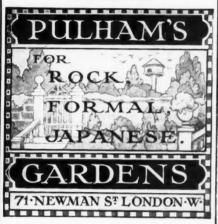
HEMEROCALLIS, the day lily, is an imposing and vigorous - growing herbaceous perennial with its trumpetvigorous - growing nerbaceous perennial with its trumpet-shaped, lily-like flowers borne in terminal clusters. The day liles are suitable for the mixed border, the wild garden or for an liles are suitable for the mixed border, the wild garden or for an open position by the waterside. Planting should be done during the autumn, and when once established, hemerocallis should not be disturbed for some years. H. flava is, perhaps, the most well known species. It produces clear yellow flowers during June and July. A larger plant than this is H. fulva, which is particularly suitable for planting in bold clumps in the wild garden. H. Dumoriterii is yet another species. It has clear yellow flowers with crimson-brown on the outside of the petals. H. aurantiaca has rich apricot orange flowers and handsome foliage. Apricot, with its sweetself Foster, clear yellow; Dr. Regel, orange; Sovereign, deep yellow; and Gold Dust, orange yellow, complete the list of some of the best of the day lilies.

TWO interesting hybrid fruits are the Veitchberry and the Worcesterberry. Each of these new soft fruits possesses qualities which makes it very acceptable and a most useful addition to the fruit garden. The Veitchberry has been raised by crossing a blackberry with the November Abundance raspberry, and the resultant hybrid bears marked characteristics of both parents. The fruit, which ripens soon after the last of the raspberries are picked, is formed on vigorousgrowing canes which are almost self supporting, a feature which adds greatly to the value of the Veitchberry. It is doubtful whether the Worcesterberry will ever become as popular as the Veitchberry, as it cannot lay claim to so many good points; but, nevertheless, it has certain assets, and it should most certainly be given a trial. It is a hybrid between the black currant and the gooseberry, and is similar in growth to a gooseberry. Both hybrids are of robust habit and easy to cultivate.





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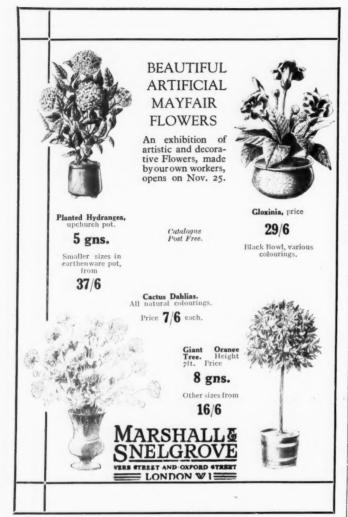
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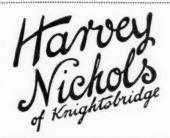
are, of necessity, highly priced, include also excellent examples at very low figures. To return to the Library Lounge, which, in the number of its adjustments and conveniences, perhaps reaches the high-water mark of the firm's achievements—nothing more perfect of its kind would seem to be possible. A back that adjusts itself in any position, from that of a flat couch to that of a straight-backed chair, a leg rest which will slide in under the seat, leaving the whole no larger than any other capacious armchair, or draw out and fix itself in any position, between having the user's feet no more raised than when on a low footstool or higher than the level of the body, these are two fundamental recommendations. Add to these, arms which, at pressure of a button, open outwards to allow the user to slide easily off and on the seat, and contain in each a useful small table, which can be brought into service without rising; a reading stand which will adjust into any position; a writing table which will swing right across for meals, card playing or typewriting, and at a touch becomes a handy book-rest; an electric light stand capable of any adjustment, and a side table to hold lamp or glass—the occupier of this chair may feel, indeed, that it is his kingdom, self-contained and equipped for every need and every comfort. The self-contained and equipped for every need and every comfort. The Library Lounge, with all these accessories, costs only a little over fifty pounds; probably no better investment is open to people of mental distinction, for to work in such an environment must inevitably reduce strain and leave the keen mind at its best and keenest.

It is a common tradition in Switzerland that when the first white hares make their appearance, when the marmots begin to dig themselves in for their winter sleep, cold weather is coming near. Both these warnings have already been given, and earlier than usual, so that, at least as far as the hares and marmots are aware, Switzerland is expecting a keen winter and good snow conditions. Another sign is that Alpine Sports Limited, who control some of the best known hotels in the holiday centres, report bookings 20 per cent. higher than last year. A full list of the hotels controlled by this company may be obtained from Alpine Sports, Limited, 5, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.I.

The Mount Gurnigel Winter Sports Club, formed to further the interests of British visitors on the ski-fields of the Bernese Oberland, is another matter to be noted by intending visitors. The Club is in an immense hotel, replete with every amusement and comfort, skating and curling rinks, a four-mile toboggan run, badminton court, bowling alley and so forth, and has accommodation for four hundred visitors. The Club Headquarters, the Giand Hotel, are reached by through carriages from Boulogne to Berne Station, whence private motor cars convey members, the beautiful road being kept open in all weathers.

motor cars convey members, the beautiful road being kept open in all weathers.

Messrs. T. Cook and Sons have issued a new booklet for Lis season, "Winter Sports, 1925–26." Everyone who intends visiting Switzerland should possess himself of this most useful, fully illustrated publication before making a decision. Special "Initiation" parties, intended for visitors who have no previous experience of winter sports, have been organised by Messrs. Cook to leave London on December 22nd and January 12th for a stay of three weeks in each case at Lenk, in the Bernese Oberland. The inclusive fare is £25.



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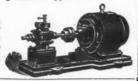
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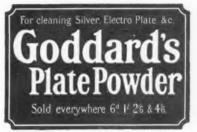
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